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GESTA
GRAYORUM
1688

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This reprint of *Gesta Grayorum* has been prepared under
the direction of the General Editor.

April 1915.

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W. W. Greg.

The account of the Christmas revels at Gray's Inn in 1594-5 did not find its way into print till nearly a century later. At least no edition earlier than that of 1688 is now known, and the stationer's epistle to Matthew Smyth then prefixed seems to claim it as a new publication: 'It was Fortune, undoubtedly, that reserved it for this happy Opportunity of coming forth under your Protection.' Moreover, we find it entered in the London Term Catalogues, Trinity Term, July, 1688, under History, 5 (Arber's Reprint, II. 230). What occasioned its publication at that time is not known. John Nichols, who reprinted the tract in his *Progresses of Elizabeth* (ed. 1788, ii; ed. 1823, iii. 262), ascribes the publication to Henry Keepe, but the ground of this statement is doubtful. Keepe was a well-known antiquary, a member of the Inner Temple and author of the *Monuments of Westminster*, who died about the end of May 1688. The original is a rather large quarto printed in type approximating in size to modern English (20 ll. = 93 mm.). The type-page, including running-title and catchwords, measures 190 x 122 mm., without these, 177 x 122 mm. The extreme measurement of the rules which surround the title-page is 195 x 115 mm. This is a size inconveniently large for the present series, and consequently Pica has been substituted for English type in the reprint.

There are three main points of literary interest in the *Gesta Grayorum*, namely, a supposed allusion to Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the speeches of the six Councillors, and the *Masque of Proteus*.

The first of these will be found on page 22, where we read that 'a Comedy of Errors (like to *Plautus* his *Menechmus*) was played by the Players' (l. 27). For the discussion of this passage reference may be made to the usual Shakespearian commentaries. There are however certain difficulties which have not always been recognized. The performance at Gray's Inn took place on the evening

of Dec. 28, and if the play was Shakespeare's play we must suppose that the company was Shakespeare's company, the Lord Chamberlain's men. But the accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber show payments to this company for performances before the Court on both 26 Dec. and 28 Dec. The Court was at Greenwich and the performances were in the evening. These accounts, however, also show a payment to the Lord Admiral's men in respect of 28 Dec. It is true that instances of two court performances on one night do occur elsewhere, but in view of the double difficulty involved, it is perhaps best to assume that in the Treasurer's accounts, 28 Dec. is an error for 27 Dec. (cf. *Modern Language Review*, Oct. 1906, ii. 10).

The interest of the Councillors' speeches and the Prince's reply, which occur on pages 32-42, lies in the fact that they have been ascribed to the pen of Francis Bacon. The attribution admittedly rests on the internal evidence of style and manner, and it may therefore be sufficient to refer to the account of the matter given by James Spedding, who first made the ascription, in his *Letters and Life of Francis Bacon* (1861, i. 325). It should, however, be observed that the so-called Northumberland Manuscript, which includes other works of Bacon's, has in the index the entry of an item, now missing, 'Orations at Graies Inne reuell's'.

Lastly, we come to the portion of the work which is really the occasion of the present reprint, namely the *Masque of Proteus*, which will be found on pages 58 to 67. From the data in the text it appears that the masque was performed before the Queen at Court, at Shrovetide 1594/5, but the exact date is obscure owing to uncertainty as to whether the intervening mention of the 'next Day' (page 67, line 31) places the 'Barriers' (page 68, line 4) a day later than the masque. If it does so, the date of the masque was Monday, 3 March, if not, both masque and barriers were on Tuesday, 4 March, and the presentation

to the Queen 'next Day' took place, as is possible, on Ash Wednesday.

It is interesting to find that the Inn records (see R. J. Fletcher, *Pension Book of Gray's Inn*, 1901, i. 107-8) have an order of 11 February 1595 for the payment of 100 marks to William Johnson and Edward Morrys for 'the gentlemen for their sports & shewes this Shrovetide at the court before the Queens Majestie'. On 8 May there was a further order for a levy for the 'shewes & desports'. Readers were to pay 10s., ancients 6s. 8d., utter barristers 5s., other gentlemen 4s. The public stock of the house was to contribute £30.

Now the text in the *Gesta Grayorum* is not the only text of this masque extant. In Manuscript Harley 541 at the British Museum is included a thin pamphlet containing another and a better copy (art. 9, fol. 138). The manuscript is said to have formed part of the collections of John Stow, the antiquary, and the text of the masque is a calligraphical exercise of considerable beauty. The Harleian catalogue notes concerning this item: 'It seems part of a Mask for the entertainment of Qu. Elizabeth; & to have been written by the hand of Peter Beales the Writing Master.' However, comparison with other writing ascribed to Peter Beale or Beales (namely Manuscript Harley 1848 and another manuscript in private hands) does not bear out this conjecture. Of greater weight is the definite statement made by Sir N. H. Nicolas in his edition of Davison's *Poetical Rhapsody*, 1826, that the manuscript is in the autograph of Francis Davison. Other papers supposed to be in Davison's hand are preserved in Manuscript Harley 298 (fols. 154, &c.), and, although in these the writing is far less careful, there are undoubtedly points of similarity. It is interesting to note that in a list of 'Papers lent' by Davison occurs the entry: 'Grayes In Sportes under S^r Henry Helmes. [Lent to] Eleaz. Hogdson.'

Davison, who had been admitted to Gray's Inn in 1593, himself took part in the revels, as appears from references in the *Gesta* (p. 6, l. 22, p. 48, l. 21).

That Francis Davison was in any case the main author of the masque is clear from a poem included in his well-known anthology, the *Poetical Rhapsody*, first printed in 1602. There, in a series of sonnets 'to his first Loue', is one the heading of which claims for him 'the speech of Grayes-Inne Maske at the Court 1594. consisting of three partes, The Story of Proteus Transformations, the wonders of the Adamantine Rocke, and a speech to her Maiestie', all of which agrees with the text as we know it.

It is to be observed that in the manuscript copy of the masque the opening hymn to Neptune (ll. 4-23) is absent, and that the 'second Hymn' (ll. 313-24) is a later addition in a clumsy imitation of the original hand (though this does not prevent its offering a text considerably superior to that of the *Gesta*). The fact that neither is explicitly mentioned by Davison in the heading to his sonnet also suggests that they may be of different authorship from the rest of the masque. As regards the first hymn, Davison himself comes to our aid, for he included it in the *Poetical Rhapsody* above the name of Thomas Campion. It has been assumed that the second hymn may be ascribed to the same, which is perhaps rather venturesome in view of its inferior quality.

The text of the masque contained in Manuscript Harley 541, as well as the two poems in question out of the *Poetical Rhapsody*, will be found printed at the end of the present introduction.

The so-called second part of the *Gesta Grayorum* printed from manuscript by Nichols in his *Progresses of Elizabeth* (as above) is a composition of some twenty years later having no immediate connexion with the original entertainment.

DOUBTFUL AND IRREGULAR READINGS.

3.25 <i>Cbarge</i>	32.5 <i>Happines's</i>
8.1 <i>Bishod</i>	44.28 <i>Tnaila,</i>
8.13 <i>Johnson,</i>	<i>So-(goria,)o doubtful</i>
12.21 <i>Ward-rope]</i> <i>hyphen doubtful</i>	48.33 <i>m</i>
24.4 <i>preceived</i>	52 c.w. <i>Whe</i>
24.21 <i>aequainted</i>	55.12 <i>delivered,] i doubtful</i>
27.26 <i>Tou</i>	59 c.w. <i>Your</i>
30.38 <i>whatsoever,</i>	•

N. B.—The numerous corruptions in the printed text of the masque (p. 58, &c.) are not noted above; but will be found recorded in the collations appended to the text from the Harleian manuscript.

A list of the speakers in the masque is given on page 57.

FROM FRANCIS DAVISON'S 'POETICAL RHAPSODY',
1602, SIG. D₃ VERSO.
Among Sonnets, &c 'to his first Loue.'

SONNET IIII

*Vpon presenting her with the speech of Grayes-Inne Maske
at the Court 1594. consisting of three partes, The Story
of Proteus Transformations, the wonders of the Ada-
mantine Rocke, and a speech to her Majestie.*

WHO in these lines may better claime a parte,
That sing the praises of the *Britton Queene*,
Then you, faire sweet, that only Soueraign beene,
Of the poore Kingdome of my faithful Heart?
Or to whose view should I this speech impart,
Where th'adamātines rocks great powre is shwon:
But to your cōg'ring eies, whose force once known
Makes euen Iron harts loath thence to parte?
Or who of Proteus fundry transformations,
May better send you the new-fayned Story,
Then I, whose loue vnfain'de felt no mutations,
Since to be yours I first receiu'de the glory?
Accept then of these lines, though meanely pend,
So fit for you to take, and me to send

The first edition of the *Poetical Rhapsody* is among Malone's books at the Bodleian. The British Museum possesses editions of 1611 and 1621, in the latter of which the poems are largely re-arranged. The variants from these editions are recorded below. An edition of 1608 is also known in private hands.

1611, sig. D₁₁ recto, p 71 1621, sig F₂ verso, p. 66 1] VII. SONET.
1611. 3 partes,] partes 1611 parts 1621. 7 Britton] maiden 1611, 1621.
11 th'adamātines] th'Adamantine 1611, 1621. 13 thence] then 1621.

FROM FRANCIS DAVISON'S 'POETICAL RHAPSODY',

1602, SIG. K8 RECTO.

Among 'Diuerse Poems of sundry Authors.'

A Hymne in praise of Neptune.

OF Neptunes Empyre let vs sing,
At whose command the waues obey :
To whom the Riuers tribute pay,
Downe the high mountaines fliding.
To whom the skaly Nation yeelds
Homage for the Cristall fields
Wherin they dwell ;
And euery Sea-god paies a Iem,
Yeerely out of his watry Cell,
To decke great *Neptunes* Diadem.

10

The *Trytons* dauncing in a ring,
Before his Pallace gates, doo make
The water with their Ecchoes quake,
Like the great Thunder sounding :
The Sea-Nymphes chaunt their Accents shrill,
And the *Syrens* taught to kill
With their sweet voyce ;
Make eu'ry echoing Rocke reply,
Vnto their gentle murmuring noyse,
The prayse of *Neptunes* Emperie.

20

Tb. Campion.

*This Hymne was sung by Amphitryte Thameſis, and
other Sea-Nymphes in Grayes-Inne Maske, at the
Court. 1594*

1611, sig. I2 recto, p. 183. 1621, sig K6 verso, p. 140. *[A Hymne]* *A Hymne*
1611. XLII CANZONE. *Or a Hymne* 1621. *[eu'ly]* *eu'ly* 1621. 23-5
These lines are printed at the top of the next page in 1611, while they have been
incorporated in the heading of the next poem in 1621. 23 *This Hymne was*] XLIII.
CANZONE. *Or a Hymne that was* 1621 *Amphitryte* 1611.

Variants from the *Gesta Grayorum* (ll. 2-21=4-23). 4 *the*] *omit.* 7 *the*]
then 9 *paies a Iem,*] *praise again,* 14 *watcl*] *Waiters* Ecchoes] Tiumpets
19 *Rocke*] *Voice* 20 *murmuring*] *mouining*

fol 138^a*The Dialogue between the Squire
Proteus, Amphitrite & Thamesis.*fol 139^a*After y^e Hymne song. [Of Neptunes empyre &c.]*

Squire.

*PROTEUS it seemes you lead a mery life
Your Musick followes you, where-ere you go
I thought you Sea Gods as in your abode
So in your nature had not been unlike
To fishes, who as say Philosophers
Haue so small sence of Musicks sweet delight
As tis a doubt not fully yet resolv'd,
Whether of heering they haue sence or no*

10 Proteus

*Twas great discourse of reason to regard
The dreaming guess of a Philosopher,
That neuer helde his idle buzzing head
Under the water half an howers space,
More then that famous old received story
Of good Arion by a Dolphin sav'd*

Squire

*Well lett that pass, and to y^e purpose now;
I thought y^t you that are a Demy God,
Would not haue faild my Expectation thus*

20 Proteus.

*Why so faire Squire, Is not my promise kept,
And duly the appointed day observ'd.*

Variants from the *Gesta Grayorum*, of which 1 24 corresponds with 1. 2 above.
Other notes in parentheses.

1 Of . . . &c.] (added in a different hand) 2 Squire, (and so throughout) 6 who] the which, 7 small] (✓ inserted) sweet] omit. 11 guess] (e altered from e and second s from t²) 14 story] History 20 day] time

- Squire Yes, & tis y^t in which I rest deceiv'd
 I rather deemd & not without good cause,
 That those still floating regions where you bide,
 And th'ever-changing nature that you haue
 Nought els but breach of promise promised
- fol. 13.
- Proteus. T'weare strange if y^t my worde w^{ch} credit keepes
 In future things and hidden secracies
 Shoulde fondlie faile in keeping promise made
 Fondly in deed when tis for myne availe
 Here is y^e Rock your Prison or your prise
 But tell mee Squire, where is th'appointed place
 In w^{ch} wee shall theis vaunted wonders see.
- 30
- Squire Well may you wonders terme them Proteus,
 For those bee wonders y^t pass humane witt,
 Theis shall surpass thy witt though half devine;
 This is the place, where all those promises,
 Agreed upon betwixt y^e Prince and you,
 Shall bee performd, and shall bee so performd,
 So farr beyond your doubting expectation,
 So farr beyond his modest declaration,
 As you will say thrise happie Proteus
 whose eares unblessed were to bless myne eyes.
- 40
- Amphitrite. Your fair-fet speeches make vs two amazde
 But tell vs Squire what bee those promisses
 And those agreed Covenants, & whereon
 Did they arize twixt Proteus and you Prince.
- fol. 14
- Squire Faire Amphitrite, I will tell you all
 After the victorie at Astracan
 Had made an end of y^e Tartarian war
 And quite disperst our vanquisht Enemies
 Unto their hoordes and huge vast wildernes,
 Our noble prince, and his courageous knights
- 50

29 myne] my 30 is y^e Rock] are the Rocks, 31 where is]
 Where's 34 those bee] these are 35-6 devine, This is] divine. But for to put
 you out of further Doubt, This is 40-1 declaration, As you will say] Declaration
 And you shall say, 43 far-fet] fair set 46 twixt] (first & altered) you] your
 48 Astracan] Austrican

(Whose vntynde valour in y^t battell fought,
was rather warm'd then fully exercisde)
finding no Enterprise that did deserve
Th' imployment of their brave united force,
After assignment of a day and place
where both him self, & all his knights should meet,
Disperst themselves in many sunary questes.

60

To seeke adventures as they should befall
The Prince him self who only was attended
By mee his Squire had many strange exploysts
w^{ch} since they shortly shall bee putt in print,
Ioy'nd wth Prince Arthures famous Cronacle
I shall not now neede to repeat at large.

Amongst y^e rest when as the time approacht,
That as it was assignd wee all should meete,
It thus fell out The Prince one Sunshine day
Resting him self wth in a goodly tuft,

Of tall straite fir-trees y^t adornde y^e shore,
Reading a l^re, lately sent unto him,
from one of his brave knights, y^t did importe,
How hee in token of his duteous loue,
And for a Trophe of his victories,
Had lately sent him a Commoditie
Of Pigmeys taken in his priuate quest.

Resting and Reading suddainly he spide
Of porposes a great vnusuall flock
Playing and skipping on the calmed waves.

80 Drawne with this sight neerer unto y^e shore,
Mounting a litle Clif, hee soone discernd
A Cave whose frame seemd more then naturall
And viewing neer wth wary heedfull eys,
At length hee spide this fisheard there asleepe
Whome by his heard and haveour hee suspected
To bee this Proteus as it was in deed
Our Prince straite ready at his fortunes call

53-4 (Whose . . . exercisde)] Whose . . . exercis'd, 53 vntynde] untry'd y^f] the
67 all should] Show'd all 69 goodly] (dly over erasure) 71 l^re,] Letter, unto] to
76 his priuate quest.] priuate Conques^t, 77 and Reading suddainly he] (over erasure except
the first two letters) Reading] resding: spide] espy'd 79 skipping on] springing
in calmed] climbing 80 neerer unto] near to 84 fisheard] Fisb hard 85 heard] Head

*Wth easy stealing stepps drew neer unto him,
And being neer with great agility
Seasd suddenly upon this Demy God.
Hee thus surprisde resorted presently
To his familiar artes and turning tricks
My Lord like to a skillfull faukoner.
Continued still to keepe his fastned hold.*

90

fol. 141a

*Thamesis. The story of those oft transformed shapes,
I long to heer from you y^t present weare
And an ey-witnes of that strange conflict.*

*Squire. And shall faire Thamesis Know then y^t Proteus
Viewing the gallant shape and budding youth
Of my brave Lorde, the form y^t first bee took
Was of a goodly lady passing faire,
Hoping belike y^t whilst bee vsde respect
Dew to her matchles bewty and her sex
Him self being now unloosd might slide away.
But finding him (y^t knew his wily shifte,
Embrace him straier in y^t fayned shape,
Next to a Serpent bee transformd himself,
Wth fiery eyes and dreadfull blackish skales,
And threeforkt hissing tongue w^{ch} might affright,
Tb'undaunted M^r of dread Cerberus.
Wherewth the Prince rather enrag'd then feard,
Made him betake him to an other forme
W^{ch} was a sumptuous Caskett ritchly wrought,
whereout whenas it ópte, many Diamonds
& Rubies of mestimable worth
Seemed by chaunce to drop in to the Sea.
This working nought, but skorne & high disdayne,
Hee lastly shewd him a sad spectacle
W^{ch} was y^e worthiest of his valiant knights*

100

110

fol. 1

88 unto] to 90 suddenly] (over erasure except the last two letters)
93 like] (over erasure) 98 Thamesis. Know] Thamefis know 100 first] (added
in the margin by the same hand) 105 him (y^t . . . shifte,) him, that . . . Shifts,
107 to] unto 109 w^{ch}] that 110 M^r] Master 110-1 Cerberus. Wherewth]
Ceiberus; Pressing with doubled Strength his scaled Crest, Wherewith 114 whenas] when
ópte,) open'd, Diamonds] Diadems, 119 worthiest] North-East

And best beloved of my Lorde the Prince,
 Mangled and pierst wth many a grifly wound,
 Weltring his valiant lymmes in purple gore,
 Gasping and cloazing his faint dying eyes
 This with y^e Prince now usd to his delusions,
 Prevaild no more then did the rest before.
 When Proteus then had changd his changing weed,^{*}
 And fixt him self in his owne wonted shape
 Seeing no other meanes could ought prevayle
 Hee ransome profferd for his libertie.

And first of all bee offred to arread
 To him and all his knyghts their fortunes spell,
 But when my Lord replyde y^t that was fitt
 For unresolued Cowards to obtayne,

And how his Fortunes often-changing play,
 woulde loose the pleasure and y^e chief delight,
 If y^e Catastrophe should bee fore-knowne.

Then offred bee, huge treasures, Ladies loves,
 Honour, and fame of famous victories,
 My Lord made answer that he neuer would

Offer his honour so great wrong, to take
 By guift or magick wthout sweat or paine,
 Labour or danger virtues truest price,

That w^{ch} by mortall hand might bee atchievde
 And therefore wild him as a Demy God,
 To offer some what that might bee above,
 The lowly compass of a humane power

When Proteus saw y^e Prince could make his match,
 He told him then, how vnder Th'artik pole
 The Adamantine rock, The seas true star,

was scituate, w^{ch} by his power devine,
 Hee for his ransome would remoue and plant,
 whereas bee should appoint: assuring him,
 That the wide Empire of the Ocean,

121 pierst] prick'd 122 his] their 123 cloazing] closing [cloazing possibly for
 gloazing, glazing) his] their 131 and all] and unto all their] omit. 135 loose]
 lose and y^t] of his 136 fore-knownne.] before known. 138 of] and 139] (added
 in the margin by the same hand) 142 price,] Prize, 144 wild] willed
 a] (over erasure) omit. 146 a] an 148 how] that 149 Th'artik] th' Artick
 149 The Adamantine] Th' Adamantine seas] Sea's 153 wide] wild

(If his fore telling spirit fauld him not,
Should follow that, wheare ere it should be sett
But then againe bee added this condition
(w^{ch} as bee thought could no way bee performd,
That first y^e Prince should bring him to a power,
w^{ch} in attractive virtue should surpass
The wondrous force of his Ir'ne drawing rock
My L^d y^t knew him self as well assyrd,
As Proteus thought his own match surely made,
Easely yeelded to this Covenant.

160

And promisid farther on his princely word
That bee himself and 7. of his knights
would enter Hostages in to his rock,
when't should bee brought to y^e appointed place
Till this great Covenant should bee performd,
W^{ch} now rests to bee done. Now Proteus
Since tis a Question of Comparison,
Blazon you forth the virtues of y^r Rock

fol 142^b

170

What needeth words where great effects proclayme
Thattractive virtu of Th'adamantine rock
w^{ch} forceth yron y^t all things els commands,
Iron of mettals prince by auncient right
Though factious men in vayne conspire to seat
Rebellious golde in his usurped throne.
This sturdie mettall of such strength and use,
Disjoynd by distance of th'whole Hemispheare,
Continually with trembling aspect,
True-subiect like eyes his dread soverayne.
Thus hath this Load-stone by his powerfull touch
Made th'Iron needle Load-star of y^e world,
A Mercury to point the gainest way
In watry wildernes and y^e desert sands
In confidence wherof the th'assured Mariner

180

154 not,) not) 157 (w^{ch}] Which, could] would 160 Ir'ne drawing
rock] Iron-drawing Rocks. 161 L^d] Lord, 163 this] his 166 his] the
167 when't] (t doubtful, over elasuse) Which 171 virtues] Virtue 171-2] space
172 where] when 173 rock] Rocks, 174 y^f] which 178 This sturdie
mettall] This, sundry Metals, 179 Disjoynd . . . Hemispheare,] (Dis-join'd . . .
Hemisphere) of] o' 181 True-subiect like] True Subject-like, 183 th'] the
184 point] paint 185 y^r] omit. 186 the th'assured] th' assured

*Doth not importune Iove for sun or stars
By this Attractiue force was drawne to light
From depth of ignorance y^t new-found world
Whose golden mines Iron found and conquered*

*Theis be vertues & extend so far,
W^{ch} you doe undertake to counterpoyse.*

Squire.

*Proteus the Seas haue taught your spech to swell
Where work of windes doth watrie Castels build;
But calme awhile your overweening vaunts
Prepare beleefe & doe but use your eyes*

*Excellent Queene, trew adamant of Hartes,
Out of y^t sacred garland euer-greene,
Garland of virtues, bewties & perfections,
That crownes your Crowne, & dimmes your fortunes beames,
vouchsaffe some branch, some pretious flower or leafe,
w^{ch} though it wither in my barren verse,
May yett suffice to ouershade and drowne
The Rock admired of this Demy God*

*Proteus stout Iron homager of your Rock,
Impresa of force, and Instrument of warres,
Hath praise in deed yet place your praises right,
(for force to will, and warres to peace doth yeeld)
But that Ile give you, this I faine would know,
what can your Iron doo without Armes of men,
And armes of men from hartes of men doo move,
The hartes of men, that's it thence motion springs
Lo Proteus then Th' attractive Rock of hartes,
Hartes w^{ch} once truly touched wth her beames*

187 *Iove for sun or stars*] Jove, Sun, or Star 188 *this*] his 190 *found and*] found
out and 190-1] no space 191 *be vertues*] be the Virtues, 192 *counterpoyse*]
counterpraise. 194 *windes*] Mind build, make 196 *but*] not 198 *euer-greene*,
ever grew 199 *perfections*,] (s added later) 204 *Rock*] Rocks 204-5] no space
205 *of*] to 206 *Impresa*] (e altered from i) In Praise Instrument] Instruments
207 *in deed*] ended, 208 (for . . . yeeld)] For . . . yield. to will,] t alteined doth] do
209 *fame would*] wou'd fain 212 *The*] That men, that's it thence] Men hath it,
their 213 *Th*] the

*Inspiring purest zeale and reverence
Aswell unto y^e person as the Powre,
Do strayt putt of all temper y^t is false,
All hollow feare and skooled flattery
Turne fortunes wheele, they euer keepe their course,
And stand direct upon the Loyall line.*

220

*Your Rock claymes kindred of y^e Polar star,
Because it drawes the needle to y^e North
Yet euен that starr, givnes place to Cynthiaes rayes,
Whose drawing virtue gouernes and directs
The flotes, & reflotes of y^e Ocean
But Cynthia praised bee your watry raigne,
Your Influence in spirits hath no place
This Cynthia high doth rule those heavenly tydes,
Whose Soveraigne grace, as it doth wax or wane
Affections so & fortunes eb and flow.
Sometime wth waues applauding on y^e shore,
Sometime retyring to their narrow deepes
The holy Shrines draw pilgrims from all parts,
To passe the mountaynes, seas and desert sandes.
Unto this liuing saint haue Princes high
Of forreigne landes made vowed pilgrimage
What excellencies are there in this frame,
Of all thinges wth her virtue doth not draw :
The Quintesence of wittes, The fier of loves
The Ayre of fame, Mettall of courages;
And by hir virtue long may fixed bee,
The wheele of fortune and the Car of tyme
In the protection of this mighty rock,
Haue scepters straind recoverd wonted skope
People oppressed have preserued breath
Under the shadow of this blessed rock
In Britton land while tempests beat abroade,*

230

fol. 144^a

240

219 course,] Point, 220-1] no space 224 virtue gouernes and directs] Virtues
govern and direct 227 hath] have 231 Sometime] Sometimes wth] their
232 Sometime] Sometimes deepes] Depths, 233 holy] (altered from wholly by
deletion of the w) Shrines] Syrians 236 pilgrimage] (period doubtful)
240 Ayre] Art Mettall] Metals 244-6] omit. 247 Britton] Britain while]
whilst

*The lordly and the lowly Shepheard both
In plenteous peace haue fedd their happy flockes.
Upon y^e force of this inviolate rock,
The giant like attempts of power unjust,
Haue suffred wreck. And Proteus for y^e seas,
Whose Empire lardge your praised rock assures,
your guift is void, it is already bee,
As Russia, China, & Magellanuſ straytes
Can wittnes beare well may your present bee,
Impresa apt thereof, but sure no cause
Fisbeard devine congratulate your ſelf,
your eyes haue won, more then yo^r ſtate hath lost,
yelde victory, and liberty and thanckes*

Proteus.

*Against the truth y^t Lands and ſeas avow,
It fitts not Proteus make avarne reply
The Shallop may not wth tall ſhipps contend,
Nor windy bubble wth a billow ſtrüe,
Nor earthly thing compare wth greatest Queene
That hath or ſhall a Regall ſcepter ſway
Bleſt bee y^t Prince y^t forſt mee ſee this grace,
Which worldly Monarkes & Sea-powers ador
Take thanckes of guift, & Liberrie of due*

250 force] foice 255 Magellanuſ straytes] Negellan's Strait 256 present]
Presence 257 no] nor 258 Fisbeard] Fisher 261 y^t] that's avow,] above,] 262
avarne] a vairn 263 tall] ſmall 265 thng] things 266 or] and 268 Monarkes,]
Monarchies, 269] (the reſt of the page is filled with an elaborate pen scroll)

Shadowes before y^e shining sunne do vanishe
 The iron forcing Adamant doth resigne
 His vertues where y^e Diamond doth shone
 Pure holnes doth all enchantment banishe
 And culors of false Principallity
 Do fade in presence of true majesty
 Sheapheardes sometymes in Lyons skyns were cloathde
 But when y^e Royall Lyon did appeare
 What wonder though y^e sylly swaynes for feare
 Theyr bravery & princely pale haue loathed
 The Lyons skunn yⁱ giacit our vanity
 Falls down in presence of y^r. Majesty

271

280

290

In y^e bark of a Cedar tree y^e letter E. engraven. { Crescit
 In a playn scutcion as it were abraſa tabula. { quid ipsa velis
 A candle by y^e sunne} Quis furor
 A River running wth many turnings into y^e sea { Semper ad mare
 A tortes wth his head out of y^e shell { obnoxia
 A flame wauing upward} Tremet & ardet
 A sayle & an oare} fors & virtus miscentur in unum
 A flag streaming in y^e Winde} Famamq₃ foveremus inanem.

270-90] (the remainder is written in a different and very inferior hand)
 270] The second Hymn, which was sung at the Departure of the Maskeis into the Rock (Before this the *Gesta* inserts the description of the masque. Line 271 above corresponds to 313 of the printed version.) 272 The] Th' 274
 enchantment] Inchantments 273 bany/b] blemish 275 culors] Councillors 277
 Sheapheardes] (second e altered from a) 276 cloashde] (de doubtful) 278 dd] 279
 doth 279 though] if 280 bravery] (v altered) 281 pale] Pall 281 giacit] 282 y^r] Her 283-90] (These lines are scrawled over. They correspond roughly to p 67, ll 9-23 of the *Gesta*, there headed 'The Impresses which the Maskeis used upon their Escutcheons, for their Devices', but the order and in some cases the wording is different.) 283 letter] Character 284
 scutcion] Shield, 285 candle] (l altered from e) Torch 286 running] omit.
 into] running into 287 tortes] Tortois, 288 flame] Flag of Fire 289 wauing] 289
 wavering upward] upwards. 289 oare] Oar together. 290 Winde] (W altered)

N.B. The title-page of the original is printed in red and black. It has not been thought necessary to make the reproduction in two colours, as they can easily be distinguished by the tone and register. All three facsimiles are slightly reduced.

2.

Gesta Grayorum:

OR, THE
HISTORY
Of the High and mighty PRINCE,
H E N R Y

Prince of Purpoole, Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St. Giles and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, Great Lord of the Cantons of Islington, Kentish-Town, Paddington and Knights-bridge, Knight of the most Heroical Order of the Helnet, and Sovereign of the Same;

Who Reigned and Died, A.D. 1594.

TOGETHER WITH

A Masque, as it was presented (by His Highness's Command) for the Entertainment of Q. ELIZABETH; who, with the Nobles of both Courts, was present thereat.

LONDON, Printed for W. Canning, at his Shop in
the Temple-Closets, MDCLXXXVIII.
Price, one Shilling.

At the first Coming on the Stage, the Nymphs and Tritons sung this Hymn following, in praise of *Neptune*; which being ended, the Speakers made their Speeches in order, as followeth.

OF Neptune's Empire let us sing,
At whose Command the Waves obey,
To whom Rivers Tribute pay,
Down the high Mountains sliding :
To whom the Scaly Nation yields
Homage for their Chrystal Fields,
Wherein they dwell.
And every Sea-God praise again,
Early out of his watry Cell,
To deck great Neptune's Diadem.

The Tritons dancing in a Ring,
Before his Palace-Gates, do make
The Waiters with their Trumpets quake,
Like the great Thunder sounding.
The Sea-Nymphs chaunt their Accents shrill,
And the Syrens taught to kill
With their sweet Voice,
Make every echoing Voice reply
Unto their gentle mourning Noise,
In praise of Neptune's Empery.

Esquire,

Proteus, it seems you lead a merry Life ;
Your Musick follows you where ere you go.
I thought you Sea-Gods, as in your Abode,
So in your Nature, had not been unlike
To Fishes ; the which, as say Philosophers,
Have so small Sense of Musick's Delight,
As 'tis a Doubt not fully yet resolv'd,
Whether of Hearing they have Sense, or no.

Proteus,

'Twas great Discourse of Reason, to regard
The dreaming Guess of a Philosopher,

That

After y^e Hymne song. Of Neptunes empr^rc^td

Squire.

PROTEVS it seemes you lead a mery life
Your Musick follows you, where-ere you go
I thought you Sea Gods as in your abode
So in your nature had not been unlike
To fishes, who as say Philosophers
Have so small sence of Musicks sweet delight
As to a doubt not fully yet resolv'd,
Whether of heering they have sence or no

Proteus

I was great discourse of reason to regard
The dreaming quiesc^s of a Philosopher,
That never hys idle buzzing head
Under the water half an hours space
More then that famous old received story
Of good Arion by a Dolphin savid

Squire.

Well lett that pass, and to y^e purpose now,
I thought y^e you that are a Demy God,
Would not have faild my expectation thus

Proteus

Why so faire Squire, Is not my promise kept,
And duly the appointed day observ'd

Squire

Yes, & tru^y in wh^{ch} I rest deceiv'd
I rather deemd & not without good cause;

that

Gesta Grayorum: OR, THE HISTORY Of the High and mighty PRINCE, HENRY

Prince of Purpoole, Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St. Giles and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, Great Lord of the Cantons of Islington, Kentish-Town, Paddington and Knights-bridge, Knight of the most Heroical Order of the Helmet, and Sovereign of the Same;

Who Reigned and Died, *A.D. 1594.*

TOGETHER WITH

A Masque, as it was presented^{ed} (by His Highness's Command) for the Entertainment of Q. ELIZABETH; who, with the Nobles of both Courts, was present thereat.

LONDON, Printed for W. Canning, at his Shop in the Temple-Cloysters, MDCLXXXVIII.

Price, one Shilling.

To the Most Honourable
MATTHEW SMYTH, Esq;
COMPTROLLER
OF THE
Honourable Society
OF THE
INNER-TEMPLE.

SIR,

THE State of Purpoole (*so long obscur'd in it self*) could no otherwise express its Grandeur, but by shewing ^{to} posterity what it was: This moved those ingenious Gentlemen to leave to succeeding Times the Memory of those Actions, which they themselves had done; not for the vain Air of Popularity, but generously to give an Example, which others might desire to follow.

Accordingly they have, by this History, set forth their Actions, which seem to be writ with the same Gallantry of Spirit as they were done.

The Language it self is all that Age could afford; which, allowing something for the Modern Dress and Words in Fashion, is not ²⁰ beneath any we have now: It was for that Reason thought necessary

The Epistle Dedicatory.

not to clip any thing; which, though it may seem odd, yet naturally begets a Veneration, upon Account of its Antiquity.

What more could they have wished, than to have found a Patron worthy the protecting the Memory of such a Prince? And what more can they require, than the Safety of your Patronage.

It was Fortune, undoubtedly, that reserved it for this happy Opportunity of coming forth under your Protection.

That strict Alliance which ever was betwixt your States seems to ask it of you, as the only Person in whom are revived the ancient Honours of both Houses: It was certainly a publick Sense of the same personal Abilities (which made that Prince so conspicuous) that gives us all a publick View of those Virtues, so much admired in private.

Sir, 'Tis for these Reasons humbly offered to you, presuming upon a favourable Acceptance of that which naturally falls under your Care.

May Time perfect^t the Character already so well begun, that Posterity may hear you equal, if not greater than the Prince of Purpoole.

I am, SIR,

YOur HONOUR'S

Most Obedient Servant,

W. C.

Gesta Grayorum:
OR, THE
HISTORY
OF THE
PRINCE
OF
PURPOOLE,
Anno Domini, 1594.

THE great number of gallant Gentlemen that *Grays-Inn* afforded at ordinary Revels, betwixt *All-hollontide* and ¹⁰ *Christmas*, exceeding therein the rest of the Houses of Court, gave occasion to some Well-willers of our Sports, and Favourers of our Credit, to wish an Head answerable to so noble a Body, and a Leader to so gallant a Company: Which Motion was more willingly hearkened unto, in regard that such Pass-times had been intermitted by the space of three or four Years, by reason of Sickness and Discontinuances.

After many Consultations had hereupon, by the Youths, and others that were most forward herein, at length, about the 12th of December, with the Consent and Assistance of the Readers and Aucti-
cians, it was determined, that there should be elected a Prince of Purpoole, to govern our State for the time; which was intended to be for the Credit of *Grays Inn*, and rather to be performed by witty Inventions, than chargeable Expences.

Whereupon, presently they made choice of one Mr. *Henry Helmes*, a Norfolk-Gentleman, who was thought to be accomplished with all good Parts, fit for so great a Dignity; and was also a very proper Man of Personage, and very active in Dancing and Revelling.

Then was his Privy Council assigned him, to advise of State-Matters, and the Government of his Dominions: His Lodging also was provided according to State; as the Presence-chamber, and the Council-chamber: Also all Officers of State, of the Law, and of the House-hold. There were also appointed Gentlemen-Pensioners to attend on his Person, and a Guard, with their Captain, for his Defence.

The next thing thought upon, as most necessary, was, Provision
20 of Treasure, for the Support of his State and Dignity. To this purpose, there was granted a Benevolence by those that were then in his Court abiding; and for those that were not in the House, there were Letters directed to them, in nature of Privy Seals, to injoin them, not only to be present, and give their Attendance at his Court; but also, that they should contribute to the defraying of so great a Charge, as was guesst to be requisite for the performance of so great Intentments.

The Form of the Privy Seals directed to the Foreigners, upon occasion as is aforesaid.

30 **Y**our Friends of the Society of Grays-Inn, now residing there, have thought good to elect a Prince, to govern the State of the Signory, now by Discontinuance, much impaired in the ancient Honour wherein heretofore it hath excelled all other of like Dignity. These are therefore, in the Name of the said Prince, to require you forthwith

with to report to the Court there holden, to assist the Proceedings with your Person; and withal, upon the Receipt hereof, to make Contribution of such Benevolence as may express your good Affection to the State, and be answerable to your Quality. We have appointed our well beloved Edward Jones our Foreign Collector, who shall attend you by himself, or by his Deputy

Dated at our Court of Graya,
the 13th. of December, 1594.

Your Loving Friend,

Grays-Inn.

If, upon the Receipt of these Letters, they returned Answer again, 10
that they would be present in Person at our Sports, as divers did, not
taking notice of the further meaning therein expressed, they were
served with an *Alias*, as followeth.

To our Trusty and Well Beloved, *W. B.*
at *L.* give These.

Whereas upon our former Letters to you, which required your Personal Appearance and Contribution, you have returned us Answer that you will be present, without satisfying the residue of the Contents for the Benevolence, These are therefore to will and require you, forthwith, upon the Receipt hereof, to send, for your part, such Supply 20
by this Bearer, as to you, for the defraying so great a Charge, shall seem convenient: And herein you shall perform a Duty to the House, and avoid that ill Opinion which some Ungentlemanly Spirits have purchased by their uncivil Answers to our Letters directed to them, whose Demeanour shall be laid to their Charge when Time serveth; and in the mean time, Order shall be taken, that their Names and Defaults shall be proclaimed in our publick Assemblies, to their great Dis-credit, &c.

Your Loving Friend,

Grays-Inn.

By this means the Prince's Treasure was well increased; as also by the great Bounty of divers honourable Favourers of our State, that imparted their Liberality, to the setting forward of our intended Pass-times. Amongst the rest, the Right Honourable Sir *William Cecil*, K^t Lord Treasurer of *England*, being of our Society, deserved honourable Remembrance, for his liberal and noble Mindfulness of us, and our State; who, undesired, sent to the Prince, as a Token of his Lordship's Favour, 10*l.* and a Purse of fine rich Needle-work.

- 1^o When all these things sorted so well to our Desires, and that there was good hope of effecting that that was taken in hand, there was dispatched from our State a Messenger to our ancient allied Friend, the *Inner Temple*, that they might be acquainted with our Proceedings, and also to be invited to participate of our Honour; which to them was most acceptable, as by the Proceſſ of their Letters and ours, mutually ſent, may appear.

The Copies of the Letters that paffed betwixt the two moſt flouriſhing Estates of the Grayans and Templarians.

- 2^o To the moſt Honourable and Prudent, the Governors, Aſſitants and Society of the *Inner Temple*.

Moſt Grave and Noble,

WE have, upon good Conſideration, made choice of a Prince, to be predominant in our State of Purpoole, for ſome important Caufes that require an Head, or Leader: And as we have ever had great Caufe, by the Warrant of Experience, to affure our ſelves of your unfeigned Love and Amity, ſo we are, upon this Occation, and in the Name of our Prince Elect, to pray you, that it may be continued; and in Demonſtration thereof, that you will be pleaſed to 3^o affit us with your Counſel, in the Person of an Ambassador, that may be Resident here amongst us, and be a Minister of Correspondence between

between us, and to advise of such Affairs, as the Effects whereof, we hope, shall sort to the Benefit of both our Estates. And so, being ready to requite you with all good Offices, we leave you to the Protection of the Almighty.

Dated at our Court of *Graya*,
this 14th. of December, 1594.

Your most Loving
Friend and Ally

Grays-Inn.

To the most honourable State of the
Grayans.

10

Right Honourable, and most firmly United,

If our Deserts were any way answerable to the great Expectation of your good Proceedings, we might with more Boldness accomplish the Request of your kind Letters, whereby it pleaseth you to interest us in the Honour of your Actions; which we cannot but acknowledge for a great Courtesie and Kindness (a thing proper to you, in all your Courses and Endeavours) and repute it a great Honour intended towards our selves: In respect whereof, we yield with all Good Will, to that which your honourable Letters import; as your Kindness, and the Bond of our ancient Amity and League requireth and deserveth.

20

From *Templaria*, the 18th.
of December, 1594.

Your assured Friend,

The State of

Templaria.

The

The Order of the Prince of Purpoole's Proceedings, with his Officers and Attendants at his honourable Inthronization; which was likewise observed in all his solemn Marches on grand Days, and like Occasions; which Place every Officer did duly attend, during the Reign of His Highness's Government.

A Marshal. } { A Marshal.
Trumpets. } { Trumpets.

Pursuevant at Arms, *Lanye.*

10 Towns-men in the Prince's } { Yeomen of the Guard,
Livery, with Halberts. } { three Couples.

Captain of the Guard, *Grimes.*

Baron of the Grand Port,	<i>Dudley.</i>
Baron of the Base Port,	<i>Grante.</i>
Gentlemen for Entertainment, } three Couples.	<i>Binge, &c.</i>
Baron of the Petty Port,	<i>Williams.</i>
Baron of the New Port,	<i>Lovel.</i>
Gentlemen for Entertainment, } three Couples.	<i>Wentworth.</i>
	<i>Zukenden.</i>
	<i>Forrest.</i>

20 Lieutenant of the Pensioners, *Tonstal.*

Gentlemen-Pensioners, twelve Couples, *viz.*

<i>Lawson.</i>	{	<i>Rotts.</i>	{	<i>Davison,</i>
<i>Devereux.</i>	{	<i>Anderston.</i>	{	
<i>Stapleton.</i>	{	<i>Glascott.</i>	{	<i>cum reliquis.</i>
<i>Daniel.</i>	{	<i>Elken.</i>		

Chief Ranger, and Master of the Game,	Forreft.
Master of the Revels,	Lambert.
Master of the Revellers,	Tevery.
Captain of the Pensioners,	Cooke.
Sewer,	Archer.
Carver,	Moseley.
Another Sewer,	Drewry.
Cup-bearer,	Painter.
Groom-porter,	Bennet.
Sheriff,	Leach.
Clerk of the Council,	Jones.
Clerk of the Parliament,	Downes.
Clerk of the Crown,	Heke.
Orator,	Starkey.
Recorder,	Dunne.
Solicitor,	Goldsmith.
Sergeant,	Bellen.
Speaker of the Parliament,	Greenwood.
Commissary,	Holt.
Attorney,	Hitchcombe.
Sergeant,	Falado.
Master of the Requests,	Kitts.
Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Ellis.
Master of the Wards and Idiots,	Cobb.
Reader,	Briggs.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,	Hetlen.
Master of the Rolls,	Damporte.
Lord Chief Baron of the Common Pleas,	Crew.
Lord Chief Justice of the Prince's Bench,	Fitz-Williams.
Master of the Ordnance,	Lloyd.
Lieutenant of the Tower,	Darlen.
Master of the Jewel-house,	Smith.
Treasurer of the House-hold,	Bell.
Knight-Marshel,	Conney.
Master of the Ward-robe,	Boutbe.
Comptroller of the House-hold,	Bishop

Bishod of St. Giles's in the Fields,	Dandye
Steward of the House-hold,	Smith.
Lord Warden of the four Ports,	Damporte.
Secretary of State,	Jones.
Lord Admiral,	Cecill (Richard.)
Lord Treasurer,	Morrey.
Lord Great Chamberlain,	Southworth.
Lord High Constable,	Knaplock
Lord Marshal,	Lamphew.
10 Lord Privy Seal,	Markham
Lord Chamberlain of the House-hold,	Kempe.
Lord High Steward,	Johnson,
Lord Chancellor,	Bush.
Archbishop of St. Andrews in Holborn,	Flemming.
Serjeant at Arms, with the Mace,	Chevett.
Gentleman-Usher,	Scevington.
The Shield of Pegasus, for the Inner-Temple,	Glascott.
Serjeant at Arms, with the Sword,	Paylor.
Gentleman-Usher,	Wickliffe.
20 The Shield of the Griffin, for Grays-Inn,	Perkinson.
The King at Arms,	Cobley.
The great Shield of the Prince's Arms,	Helmes.
The Prince of Purpoole,	Wandforde.
A Page of Honour,	
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, } six Couples,	
A Page of Honour,	Butler (Roger.)
Vice-Chamberlain,	Butler (Thomas.)
Master of the Horse,	Fitz-Hugh
30 Yeomen of the Guard, three Couples.	
Townf-men in Liveries.	

The Family, and Followers.

Upon

Upon the 20th. Day of December, being St. Thomas's Eve, the Prince, with all his Train in Order, as above set down, marched from his Lodging, to the great Hall, and there took his place in his Throne, under a rich Cloth of State: His Counsellors and great Lords were placed about him, and before him; below the Half-pace, at a Table, sat his learned Council and Lawyers; the rest of the Officers and Attendants took their proper Places, as belonged to their Condition.

Then the Trumpets were commanded to sound thrice; which being done, the King at Arms, in his rich Surcoat of Arms, stood forth to before the Prince, and proclaimed his Style as followeth.

By the sacred Laws of Arms, and authorized Ceremonies of the same (maugre the Conceit of any Malecontent) I do pronounce my Sovereign Liege Lord, Sir Henry, rightfully to be the high and mighty Prince of Purpoole, Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of the High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St. Giles's and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, Great Lord of the Cantons of Islington, &c. Knight of the most honourable Order of the Helmet, and Sovereign of the same.

After that the King at Arms had thus proclaimed his Style, the 20 Trumpets sounded again; and then entered the Prince's Champion, all in compleat Armour, on Horse-back, and so came riding round about the Fire; and in the midst of the Hall, stayed, and made his Challenge in these Words following

If there be any Man, of high Degree, or low, that will say that my Sovereign is not rightly Prince of Purpoole, as by his King at Arms right-now hath been proclaimed, I am ready here to maintain, that he lieth as a false Traitor; and I do challenge, in Combat, to fight with him, either now, or at any time or place appointed: And in token hereof, I gage my Gauntlet, us the Prince's true Knight, and his Champion. 30

When the Champion had thus made his Challenge, he departed; then the Trumpets were commanded to sound, and the King at Arms blazoned the Prince his Highness's Arms, as followeth.

The most mighty Prince of Puipoole, &c beareth his Shield of the highest Jupiter. In Point, a Sacred Imperial Diadem, safely guarded by the Helmet of the great Goddess Pallas, from the Violence of Darts, Bullets and Bolts of Saturn, Momus, and the Idiot; all environed with the Ribband of Loyalty, having a Pendant of the most herorical Order of Knighthood of the Helmet, the Word hereunto, Sic virtus honorem For his Highness's Crest, the glorious Planet Sol, coursing through the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, on a Celestial Globe, moved upon the two Poles, Artick and Antartick, with this Motto, Dum totum peragratio
10 verit orbem. All set upon a Chapew: Mars turned up, Luna mantelled, Sapphire doubted Pearl, supported by two anciently renowned and glorious Griffyns, which have been always in League with the honourable Pegasus.

The Conceit hereof was to shew, that the Prince, whose private Arms were three Helmets, should defend his Honour by Virtue, from Reprehensions of Male-contents, Carpers and Fools The Ribband of Blue, with an Helmet Pendant, in intimation of St George In his Crest, his Government for the twelve Days of *Christmas* was resembled to the Sun's passing the twelve Signs, though the Prince's Course
20 had some odd degrees beyond that time: But he was wholly supported by the Griffyns; for *Grays-Inn-Gentlemen*, and not the Treasure of the House, was charged The Words, *Sic virtus honorem*, that his Virtue should defend his Honour, whilst he had run his whole Course of Dominion, without any either Eclipse or Retrogradation.

After these things thus done, the Attorney stood up, and made a Speech of Gratulation to the Prince; and therein shewed what great Happiness was like to ensue, by the Election of so noble and vertuous a Prince, as then reigned over them; rightly extolling the Nobility, Virtue, Puissance, and the singular Perfections of his Sovereign;
30 whereby he took occasion also to move the Subjects to be forward to perform all Obedience and Service to his Excellency; as also to furnish his Wants, if so be that it were requisite; and, in a word, perswaded the People, that they were happy in having such a Prince to rule over them; and likewise, assured the Prince, that he also was most happy, in having Rule over so dutiful and loving Subjects, that would not think any thing, were it Lands, Goods, or Life, too dear to be at his Highness's Command and Service.

The Prince's Highness made again this Answer, ' That he did acknowledge himself to be deeply bound to their Merits; and in that regard did promise, that he would be a gracious and loving Prince to so well-deserving Subjects. And concluded with good liking and Commendations of their Proceedings

Then the Sollicitor, having certain great old Books and Records lying before him, made this Speech to his Honour, as followeth

Most Excellent Prince,

High Superiority and Dominion is illustrated and adorned by the humble Services of noble and mighty Personages: And therefore, amidst 10 the Garland of your Royalties of your Crown, this is a principal Flower, That in your Provinces and Territories, divers mighty and puissant Potentates are your Homagers and Vassals, and, although infinite are your Feodaries, which by their Tenures do perform Royal Service to your Sacred Person, pay huge Sums into your Treasury and Exchequer, and maintaim whole Legions for the Defence of your Country; yet some special Persons there are, charged by their Tenures, to do special Service at this your glorious Inthronization; whose Tenures, for their Strangeness, are admirable; for their Value, inestimable, and for their Worthiness, incomparable. The Particulars whereof do here appear in your Excellency's Records, in the Book of Dooms-day, remaining in your Exchequer, in the 50th and 500th Chest there.

The Names of such Homagers and Tributaries as hold any Signories, Lordships, Lands, Privileges, or Liberties under his Honour, and the Tenures and Services belonging to the same, as followeth.

Alfonso de Stapulia, and Davillo de Bernardia, hold the Arch-Dukedoms of *Stapulia* and *Bernardia*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Grand Serjeantry, and Castle-Guard of the Castles of *Stapulia* and *Bernardia*, and to right and relieve all Wants and Wrongs of all Ladies, Matrons and Maids within the said Arch-Dutchy; and rendering, on the Day of his Excellency's Coronation, a Coronet of Gold, and yearly five hundred Millions, *Sterling*.

Marotto Marquarillo de Holborn holdeth the Mannors of *High* and *Nether Holborn* by Cornage in *Capite*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*; and rendring on the Day of his Honour's Coronation, for every of the Prince's Pensioners, one Milk-white Doe, to be bestowed on them by the Prince, for a Favour, or New-years-night-gift; and rendring yearly two hundred Millions, *Sterling*.

Lucy Negn, Abbes de Clerkenwell, holdeth the Nunnery of *Clerkenwell*, with the Lands and Privileges thereunto belonging, of the Prince of *Purpoole* by Night-Service in *Cauda*, and to find a Choir of
10 Nuns, with burning Lamps, to chaunt *Placebo* to the Gentlemen of the Prince's Privy-Chamber, on the Day of His Excellency's Coronation.

Ruffiano de St Giles's holdeth the Town of *St Giles's* by Cornage in *Cauda*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, and rendring on the Day of His Excellency's Coronation, two ambling, easie paced Gennets, for the Prince's two Pages of Honour; and rendring yearly two hundred Millions, *Sterling*.

Cornelius Combaldus, de Tottenham, holdeth the Grange of *Tottenham* of the Prince of *Purpoole*, in free and common Soccage, by the
20 twenty fourth part of a Night's Fee, and by rendring to the Master of the Ward-rope so much Cunny-Furr as will serve to line his Night-Cap, and face a pair of Mittins; and yielding yearly four Quarters of Rye, and threescore double Duckets on the Feast of *St. Pancras*.

Bartholomeus de Bloomsbury holdeth a thousand Hides in *Bloomsbury*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Escuage Incertain, and rendring on the Day of His Excellency's Coronation one *Amazon*, with a Ring to be run at by the Knight's of the Prince's Band, and the Mark to be his Trophy that shall be adjudged the bravest Courser; and rendring yearly fifty Millions, *Sterling*.

Amarillo de Paddington holdeth an hundred Ox-gangs of Land in *Paddington*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Petty-Serjeantry, that when the Prince maketh a Voyage Royal against the *Amazons*, to subdue and bring them under, he do find, at his own Charges, a thousand Men, well furnished with long and strong Morris-pikes, black Bills, or Halberts, with Morians on their Heads; and rendring yearly four hundred Millions, *Sterling*.

Bawdwine de Islington holdeth the Town of *Islington* of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Grand-Serjeantry; and rendring, at the Coronation of his

his Honour, for every Maid in *Islington*, continuing a Virgin after the Age of Fourteen Years, one hundred thousand Millions, *Sterling*.

Jordano Sartano de Kentish-Town, holdeth the Canton of *Kentish-Town* of the Prince of *Purpoole*, in Tail-general, at the Will of the said Prince, as of his Mannor of *Deep-Inn*, in his Province of *Islington* by the Veirge, according to the Custom of the said Mannor; That when any of the Prince's Officers or Family do resort thither, for Change of Air, or else Variety of Diet, as weary of Court-Life, and such Provision, he do provide for a Mess of the Yeomen of the Guard, or any of the Black-Guard, or such like inferior Officers so coming, eight Loins of Mutton, which are found, well fed, and not infectious; and for every Gentleman-Pensioner, or other of good Quality, Coneys, Pidgeons, Chickens, or such dainty Morsels. But the said *Jordano* is not bound by his Tenure, to boil, roast, or bake the same, or meddle further than the bare Delivery of the said Cates, and so to leave them to the handling, dressing and breaking up of themselves; and rendring for a Fine to the Prince one thousand five hundred Marks.

Markasius Rusticanus, and *Hieronymus Paludensis de Knights-bridge*, do hold the Village of *Knights-bridge*, with the Appurtenances in *Knights-bridge*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Villenage in base Tenure, that they two shall jointly find three hundred able and sufficient labouring Men, with Instruments and Tools necessary for the making clean of all Channels, Sinks, Creeks and Gutters within all the Cities of His Highnes's Dominions; and also shall cleanse and keep clean all, and all manner of Ponds, Puddles, Dams, Springs, Locks, Runlets, Becks, Water-gates, Sluces, Passages, strait Entrances, and dangerous Quagmires; and also shall repair and mend all common High and Low-Ways, by laying Stones in the Pits and naughty places thereof; and also that they do not suffer the aforesaid places to go to decay through their default, and lack of looking unto, or neglect of doing their parts and duties therein.

The Tenures being thus read by the Sollicitor, then were called by their Names those Homagers that were to perform their Services, according to their Tenures.

Upon the Summons given, *Alfonso de Stapulia*, and *Davillo de Bernardia* came to the Prince's Foot-stool, and offered a Coronet, according

according to their Service, and did Homage to His Highness in solemn manner, kneeling, according to the Order in such Cases accustomed. The rest that appeared were deferred to better leisure; and they that made default were fined at great Sums, and their Defaults recorded.

There was a Parliament intended, and summoned; but by reason that some special Officers that were by necessary Occasions, urged to be absent, without whose Presence it could not be performed, it was dashed. And in that Point our Purpose was frustrate, saving only in
 10 two Branches of it: The one was, a Subsidy granted by the Commons of his Dominions, towards the Support of His Highnes's Port and Sports. The other was by his gracious, general and free Pardon.

Henry Prince of Purpoole, Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St. Giles's and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, Great Lord of the Canton of Islington, Kentish-Town, Paddington and Knights-bridge, Knight of the most Heroical Order of the Helmet, and Sovereign of the same, To all, and all manner of Persons to whom these Presents shall appertain; Greeting.

*I*n tender regard, and gracious Consideration of the humble Affection of our Loyal Lords and Subjects; and by understanding that by often violating of laudable Customs, Prescriptions and Laws, divers have incurred inevitable and incurable Dangers of Lands, Goods, Life and Members, if it be not by our Clemency redressed, respected and pardoned. We therefore, hoping for better Obedience and Observation of our said Laws and Customs, do
 grant

grant and publish this our general and free Pardon of all Dangers, Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, or Offences, whereunto and wherewith they are not charged, or chargeable, by reason of Mis-government, Mis-demeanour, Mis-behaviour, or Fault, either of Commission, or Omission, or otherwise howsoever.

It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that all and every publick Person and Persons, whether they be Strangers or Naturals, within Our Dominions be by virtue hereof excused, suspended and discharged from all, and all manner of Treasons, Contempts, Offences, Trespasses, Forcible Entries, Intrusions, Diffusions, Torts, Wrongs, Injuries, Over-throws, Over-thwartings, Crofs-bitings, Coney-catchings, Frauds, Conclussions, Fictions, Fractions, Fashions, Fancies, or Oftentations: Also all, and all manner of Errors, Misprisions, Mistakings, Overtakings, Double-dealings, Combinations, Confederacies, Conjunctions, Oppositions, Interpositions, Suppositions and Suppositaries: Also all, and all manner of Intermedlance, or Medlance, Privy-searches, Routs and Riots, Incumberances, Pluralities, Formalities, Deformalities, Disturbances, Duplicities, Jeofails in Insufficiencies or Defects: Also all, and all manner of Sorceries, Incantments, Conjurations, Spells, or Charms: All Destructions, Obstructions and Constructions: All Evasions, Invasions, Charges, Surcharges, Discharges, Commands, Countermands, Checks, Counter-checks and Counter-buffs: Also all, and all manner of Inhibitions, Prohibitions, Insurrections, Corrections, Conspiracies, Concavities, Coinings, Superfluities, Walshings, Clippings and Shavings: All, and all manner of Multiplications, Inanities, Installations, Destillations, Constillations, Necromancies and Incantations: All, and all manner of Mis-feasance, Non-feasance, or too much Feasance: All Attempts or Adventures, Skirmishes, Assaults, Grapplings, Closings, or Encounters: All Mis-prisonments, or Restraints of Body or Mem-
ber: And all, and all manner of Pains and Penalties, Personal or pecuniary whatsoever, committed, made, or done against Our Crown and Dignity, Peace, Prerogatives, Laws and Customs, which shall not herein hereafter be in some sort expressed, mentioned, intended, or excepted.

Except, and always fore-prized out of this general and free Pardon, All and every such Person and Persons as shall imagine, think, suppose, or speak and utter any false, seditious, ignominious, or slanderous

' deious Words, Reports, Rumours, or Opinions, against the Dignity, ' or His Excellency's honourable Actions, Counfels, Consultations, or ' State of the Prince, his Court, Counsellors, Nobles, Knights and ' Officers.

' *Except,* All such Persons as now, or hereafter shall be advanced, ' admitted, or induced to any corporal or personal Benefice, Admini- ' stration, Charge, or Cure of any manner of Personage, and shall not ' be personally resident, commorant, or incumbent in, at, or upon ' the whole, or some part or parcel of the said Benefice, Administra-
10 ' tion, or Cure; but absent himself wilfully or negligently, by the ' space of fourscore Days, Nights or Hours, and not having any spe- ' cial substituted, instituted or inducted Vicar, incumbent or concum- ' bent, daily, or any other time, duly to express, enjoy and supply ' his Absence, Room, or Vacation.

' *Except,* All such Persons as have, or shall have any Charge, Oc- ' casion, Chance, Opportunity, or possible Means to entertain, serve, ' recreate, delight, or discourse with any virtuous or honourable La- ' dy or Gentlewoman, Matron or Maid, publickly, privately, or fami- ' liarily, and shall faint, fail, or be deemed to faint or fail in Courage,
20 ' or Countenance, Semblance, Gesture, Voice, Speech, or Attempt, or ' in Act or Adventure, or in any other Matter, Thing, Manner, My- ' stery, or Accomplishment, due, decent, or appertinent to her or ' their Honour, Dignity, Desert, Expectation, Desire, Affection, In- ' clination, Allowance, or Acceptance; to be daunted, dismayed, or ' to stand mute, idle, frivolous, or defective, or otherwise dull, con- ' trary, fullen, male-contein, melancholy, or different from the Pro- ' fession, Practice and Perfection of a compleat and consummate Gen- ' tleman or Courtier.

' *Except,* All such Persons as by any Force, or Fraud and Dissimu-
30 ' lation, shall procure, be it by Letters, Promises, Messages, Contracts, ' and other Inveaglings, any Lady or Gentlewoman, Woman or Maid, ' Sole or Covert, into his Possession or Convoy, and shall convey her ' into any place where she is, or shall be of full power and opportuni- ' ty to bargain, give, take, buy, sell, or change; and shall suffer her to ' escape and return at large, without any such Bargain, Sale, Gift, or ' Exchange performed and made, contrary to former expected, ex- ' pressed, employed Contract or Consent.

' *Except,*

‘ Except, All such Persons as by any Slander, Libel, Word, or Note, ‘ bewray, betray, defame, or suffer to be defamed any Woman, Wife, ‘ Widow, or Maid, in whose Affairs, Secrets, Suits, Services, Causes, ‘ Actions, or other Occupations, he hath been at any time conver- ‘ fant, employed, or trained in, or admitted unto, contrary to his ‘ plighted Promise, Duty and Allegiance; and to the utter Disparage- ‘ ment of others hereafter to be received, retained, embraced, or liked ‘ in like Services, Performances, or Advancements.

‘ Except, All Intrusions and Forcible Entries, had, made, or done ‘ into or upon any the Prince’s Widows, or Wards Female, without 10 ‘ special Licence; and all Fines passed for the same.

‘ Except, all concealed Fools, Idiots and Mad-men, that have not ‘ to this present sued forth any Livery of their Wits, nor *Ouster le
mayne* of their Senses, until the Prince have had Primer Seisin thereof.

‘ Except, All such Persons as, for their Lucre and Gain of Living, ‘ do keep or maintain, or else frequent and resort unto any common ‘ House, Alley, open or privy place of unlawful Exercises; as of Vaul- ‘ ting, Bowling, or any forbidden manner of Shooting; as at Pricks in ‘ common High-ways, Ways of Sufferance or Ease to Market-Towns ‘ or Fairs, or at short Butts, not being of sufficient length and distance, 20 ‘ or at any roving or unconstant Mark, or that shoot any Shafts, Ar- ‘ rows, or Bolts of unseasonable Wood or Substances, or without an ‘ Head, or of too short and small a Size, contrary to the Customs, ‘ Laws and Statutes, in such Cases made and provided.

‘ Except, All such Persons as shall put or cast into any Waters, salt ‘ or fresh, or any Brooks, Brinks, Chinks, Pits, Pools, or Ponds, any ‘ Snare, or other Engine, to danger or destroy the Fry or Breed of ‘ any young Lampreys, Boads, Loaches, Bull-heads, Cods, Whiting, ‘ Pikes, Ruffs, or Pearches, or any other young Store of Spawns or ‘ Fries, in any Flood-gate, Sluce, Pipe, or Tail of a Mill, or any other 30 ‘ streight Stream, Brook, or River, salt or fresh; the same Fish being ‘ then of insufficiency in Age and Quantity, or at that time not in ‘ convenient Season to be used and taken.

‘ Except, All such Persons as shall hunt in the Night, or pursue any ‘ Bucks or Does; or with painted Faces, Wizards, or other disguisings, ‘ in the Day-time; or any such as do wrongfully and unlawfully, with- ‘ out Consent or Leave given or granted, by Day, or by Night, break ‘ or enter into any Park impaled, or other several Close, Inclosure,

‘Chase, or Purlieu, inclosed or compassed with Wall, Pale, Grove, ‘Hedge, or Bushes, used still and occupied for the keeping, breeding, ‘or cherishing of young Deer, Prickets, or any other Game, fit to be ‘preserved and nourished ; or such as do hunt, chase, or drive out any ‘such Deer, to the prejudice and decay of such Game and Pás-times ‘within our Dominions

‘*Except*, All such Persons as shall shoot in any Hand-Gun, Demy- ‘Hag, or Hag-butt, either Half-shot, or Bullet, at any Fowl, Bird, ‘or Beast; either at any Deer, Red or Fallow, or any other thing or 10 ‘things, except it be a Butt set, laid, or raised in some convenient ‘place, fit for the same purpose.

‘*Except*, All and every Artificer, Crafts-man, Labourer, House- ‘holder, or Servant, being a Lay-man, which hath not Lands to the ‘yearly Value of forty Shillings; or any Clerk, not admitted or ad- ‘vanced to the Benefice of the value of ten Pounds *per Annum*, that ‘with any Grey-hound, Mongrel, Mastiff, Spaniel, or other Dogs, ‘doth hunt in other Men’s Parks, Warrens and Coney-greens; or use ‘any Ferrets, Hare-pipes, Snarles, Ginns, or other Knacks or Devices ‘to take or destroy Doe’s, Hares, or Coneys, or other Gentlemen’s 20 ‘Game, contrary to the form and meaning of a Statute in that Case ‘provided

‘*Except*, All Merchant-Adventurers, that ship or lade any Wares ‘or Merchandize, into any Port or Creek, in any *Flemish*, *French*, or ‘*Dutch*, or other Outlandish Hoy, Ship, or Bottom, whereof the ‘Prince, nor some of his Subjects be not Possessioners and Proprieta- ‘ries; and the Masters and Mariners of the same Vessels and Bottoms ‘to be the Prince’s Subjects; whereby our own Shipping is many ‘times unbraught, contrary unto divers Statutes in that Case provided.

‘*Except*, All Owners, Masters and Purfers of our Ships, as for the 30 ‘Transportation of Freight from one Port to another, have received ‘and taken any Sums of Money above the Statute-Allowance in that ‘behalf, *viz.* For every dry Fatt, 6 d. for every Bale, one Foot long, ‘1 s. for every Hogshead, Pipe, or Tierce of Wine, 5 s

‘*Except*, All decayed Houses of Husbandry, and Housewifery, and ‘Inclosures, and Severalties, converting of any Lands used and occu- ‘pied to Tillage and Sowing, into Pasture and Feeding; whereby ‘Idleness increaseth, Husbandry and Housewifery is decayed, and ‘Towns are dif-peopled, contrary to the Statute in that Case made ‘and provided.

‘*Except*,

‘ Except, All such Persons as shall maliciously and willingly burn
‘ or cut, or cause to be burned or cut, any Conduit, or Trough, Pipe,
‘ or any other Instrument used as means of Conveyance of any Li-
‘ quor, Water, or other kind of Moisture.

‘ Except, All Commoners within any Forest, Chace, Moor, Marsh,
‘ Heath, or other waste Ground, which hath put to Pasture into, or
‘ upon the same, any stoned Horses, not being of the Altitude and
‘ Height contained in the Statute, in that Cale made and provided
‘ for the good Breed of strong and large Horses, which is much de-
‘ cayed, little stoned Horses, Nags and Hobbies being put to Pasture 10
‘ there, and in such Commons.

‘ Except, All Fugitives, Failers and Flinchers, that with Shame and
‘ Discredit are fled and vanished out of the Prince’s Dominions of *Pur-*
‘ *poole*, and especially from his Court at *Graya*, this time of *Christ-*
‘ *mas*, to withdraw themselves from His Honour’s Service and Atten-
‘ dance, contrary to their Duty and Allegiance, and to their perpe-
‘ tual Ignominy, and incurable Losf of Credit and good Opinion,
‘ which belongeth to ingenious and well-minded Gentlemen.

‘ Except, All Concealments, and wrongful Detainments of any
‘ Subsidies and Revenues, Benevolences and Receipts upon Privy 20
‘ Seals, &c

‘ Except, All, and all manner of Offences, Pains, Penalties, Mulcts,
‘ Fines, Amerciaments and Punishments, Corporal and Pecuniary,
‘ whatsoever

The Pardon being thus read by the Sollicitor, the Prince made a short Speech to his Subjects, wherein he gave them to understand, that although in Clemency he pardoned all Offences, to that present time; yet notwithstanding, his meaning thereby was not to give any the least occasion of Presumption in breaking his Laws, and the Customs laudably used through his Dominions and Government. Nei- 30
ther did he now so graciously forgive all Errors and Misdemeanours as he would hereafter severly and strictly reform the same. His Will was, that Justice should be administred to every Subject, without any Partiality; and that the Wronged should make their Causes known to himself, by Petition to the Master of the Requests: And further excused the Causes of the great Taxes, and Sums of Money, that were levied, by reason that his Predecessors had not left his Coffers full of

Treasure, nor his Crown so furnished, as became the Dignity of so great a Prince.

Then His Highness called for the Master of the Revels, and willed him to pass the time in Dancing: So his Gentlemen-Pensioners and Attendants, very gallantly appointed, in thirty Couples, danced the Old Measures, and their Galliards, and other kind of Dances, revelling until it was very late; and so spent the rest of their Performance in those Exercises, until it pleased His Honour to take his way to his Lodging, with Sound of Trumpets, and his Attendants in order, as is above set down.

There was the Conclusion of the first grand Night, the Performance whereof increased the Expectation of those things that were to ensue; insomuch that the common Report amongst all Strangers was so great, and the Expectation of our Proceedings so extraordinary, that it urged us to take upon us a greater State than was at the first intended: And therefore, besides all the stately and sumptuous Service that was continually done the Prince, in very Princely manner; and besides the daily Revels, and such like Sports, which were usual, there was intended divers grand Nights, for the Entertainment
20 of Strangers to our Pass-times and Sports.

The next grand Night was intended to be upon *Innocents-Day* at Night; at which time there was a great Presence of Lords, Ladies, and worshipful Personages, that did expect some notable Performance at that time; which, indeed, had been effected, if the multitude of Beholders had not been so exceeding great, that thereby there was no convenient room for those that were Actors; by reason whereof, very good Inventions and Concepcts could not have opportunity to be applauded, which otherwise would have been great Contentation to the Beholders. Against which time, our Friend, the *Inner Temple*,
30 determined to send their Ambassador to our Prince of State, as sent from *Frederick Templarius*, their Emperor, who was then buried in his Wars against the Turk. The Ambassador came very gallantly appointed, and attended by a great number of brave Gentlemen, which arrived at our Court about Nine of the Clock at Night. Upon their coming thither, the King at Arms gave notice to the Prince, then sitting in his Chair of State in the Hall, that there was come to his Court an Ambassador from his ancient Friend the State of *Templaria*, which desired to have present Access unto His Highness; and heewed his

his Honour further, that he seemed to be of very good fort, because he was so well attended; and therefore desired that it would please His Honour that some of his Nobles and Lords might conduct him to His Highnes's Presence; which was done. So he was brought in very solemnly, with Sound of Trumpets, the King at Arms and Lords of *Purpoole* making to his Company, which marched before him in order. He was received very kindly of the Prince, and placed in a Chair besides His Highnes, to the end that he might be Partaker of the Sports intended. But first, he made a Speech to the Prince, wherein he declared how his excellent Renown and Fame was known 10 throughout all the whole World; and that the Report of his Greatness was not contained within the Bounds of the Ocean, but had come to the Ears of his noble Sovereign, *Frederick Templarius*, where he is now warring against the *Turks*, the known Enemies to all *Christendom*; who having heard that His Excellency kept his Court at *Graya* this *Christmas*, thought it to stand with his ancient League of Amity and near Kindness, that so long hath been continued and increased by their noble Ancestors of famous Memory and Desert, to gratulate his Happiness, and flourishing Estate; and in that regard, had sent him his Ambassador, to be residing at His Excellency's Court, in ho- 20 nour of his Greatnes, and token of his tender Love and Good Will he beareth to His Highnes; the Confirmation whereof he especially required, and by all means possible, would study to increase and eter-nize: Which Function he was the more willing to accomplish, be-cause our State of *Graya* did grace *Templaria* with the Prefence of an Ambassador about thirty Years since, upon like occasion.

Our Prince made him this Answer, That he did acknowledge that the great Kindness of his Lord, whereby he doth invite to further degrees in firm and Loyal Friendship, did deserve all honourable Com-mendations, and effectual Accomplishment, that by any means might 30 be devised; and that he accounted himself happy, by having the sincere and stedfast Love of so gracious and renowned a Prince, as his Lord and Master deserved to be esteemed; and that nothing in the World should hinder the due Observation of so inviolable a Band as he esteemed his Favour and Good Will. Withal, he entred into Com-mendations of his noble and courageous Enterprizes, in that he chufeth out an Adversary fit for his Greatnes to encounter with, his Ho-nour to be illustrated by, and such an Enemy to all *Christendom*, as that

that the Glory of his Actions tend to the Safety and Liberty of all Civility and Humanity ; yet, notwithstanding that he was thus employed, in this Action of honouring us, he shewed both his honourable Mindfulness of our Love and Friendship, and also his own Puissance, that can afford so great a number of brave Gentlemen, and so gallantly furnished and accomplished : And so concluded, with a Welcome both to the Ambassador himself, and his Favourites, for their Lord and Master's sake, and so for their own good Deserts and Condition.

- 10 When the Ambassador was placed, as aforesaid, and that there was something to be performed for the Delight of the Beholders, there arose such a disordered Tumult and Crowd upon the Stage, that there was no Opportunity to effect that which was intended : There came so great a number of worshipful Personages upon the Stage, that might not be displaced ; and Gentlewomen, whose Sex did privilege them from Violence, that when the Prince and his Officers had in vain, a good while, expected and endeavoured a Reformation, at length there was no hope of Redress for that present. The Lord Ambassador and his Train thought that they were not so kindly entertained, as was
- 20 before expected, and thereupon would not stay any longer at that time, but, in a sort, discontented and displeased After their Departure the Throngs and Tumults did somewhat cease, although so much of them continued, as was able to disorder and confound any good Inventions whatsoever. In regard whereof, as also for that the Sports intended were especially for the gracing of the *Templarians*, it was thought good not to offer any thing of Account, saving Dancing and Reveling with Gentlewomen ; and after such Sports, a Comedy of Errors (like to *Plautus* his *Menechmus*) was played by the Players. So that Night was begun, and continued to the end, in nothing but
- 30 Confusion and Errors ; whereupon, it was ever afterwards called, *The Night of Errors*.

This mischanceful Accident sorting so ill, to the great prejudice of the rest of our Proceedings, was a great Discouragement and Dispragement to our whole State ; yet it gave occasion to the Lawyers of the Prince's Council, the next Night, after Revels, to read a Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, directed to certain Noble-men and Lords of His Highness's Council, and others, that they should enquire, or cause Enquiry to be made of some great Disorders and Abuses

fes lately done and committed within His Highnes's Dominions of *Purpoole*, especially by Sorceries and Inchantments; and namely, of a great Witchcraft used the Night before, whereby there were great Disorders and Misdemeanours, by Hurly-burries, Crowds, Errors, Confusions, vain Representations and Shews, to the utter Discredit of our State and Policy.

The next Night upon this Occasion, we preferred Judgments thick and threefold, which were read publickly by the Clerk of the Crown, being all against a Sorcerer or Conjurer that was supposed to be the Causē of that confused Inconveniēce. Therein was contained, 10 How he had caused the Stage to be built, and Scaffolds to be reared to the top of the House, to increase Expectation. Also how he had caused divers Ladies and Gentlewomen, and others of good Condition, to be invited to our Sports; also our dearest Friend, the State of *Templaria*, to be disgraced, and disappointed of their kind Entertainment, deserved and intended. Also that he caused Throngs and Tumults, Crowds and Outrages, to distract our whole Proceedings. And Lastly, that he had foisted a Company of base and common Fellows, to make up our Disorders with a Play of Errors and Confusions; and that that Night had gained to us Discredit, and it self a Nick- 20 name of Errors. All which were against the Crown and Dignity of our Sovereign Lord, the Prince of *Purpoole*.

Under Colour of these Proceedings, were laid open to the View, all the Causes of note that were committed by our chiefest States-men in the Government of our Principality; and every Officer in any great Place, that had not performed his Duty in that Service, was taxed hereby, from the highest to the lowest, not sparing the Guard and Porters, that suffered so many disordered Persons to enter in at the Court-Gates: Upon whose aforesaid Indictments, the Prisoner was arraigned at the Bar, being brought thither by the Lieutenant of the 30 Tower (for at that time the Stocks were graced with that Name;) and the Sheriff impanelled a Jury of Twenty four Gentlemen, that were to give their Verdict upon the Evidence given. The Prisoner appealed to the Prince his Excellency for Justice, and humbly desired, that it would please His Highnes to understand the Truth of the Matter by his Supplication, which he had ready to be offered to the Master of the Requests. The Prince gave leave to the Master of the Requests, that he should read the Petition; wherein was a Disclosure of

of all the Knavery and Juggling of the Attorney and Sollicitor, which had brought all this Law-stuff on purpose to blind the Eyes of his Excellency, and all the honourable Court there, going about to make them think, that those things which they all saw and preceived sensibly to be in very deed done, and actually performed, were nothing else but vain Illusions, Fancies, Dreams and Enchantments, and to be wrought and compassed by the Means of a poor harmles Wretch, that never had heard of such great Matters in all his Life : Whereas the very Fault was in the Negligence of the Prince's Council, Lords
 10 and Officers of his State, that had the Rule of the Roast, and by whose Advice the Commonwealth was so soundly mis-governed. To prove these things to be true, he brought divers Instances of great Absurdities committed by the greatest ; and made such Allegations, as could not be denied. These were done by some that were touched by the Attorney and Sollicitor, in their former Proceedings, and they used the Prisoners Names for means of Quittance with them in that behalf. But the Prince and States-men (being pinched on both sides, by both the Parties) were not a little offended at the great Liberty that they had taken, in censuring so far of His Highness's Government ; and
 20 thereupon the Prisoner was freed and pardoned, the Attorney, Sollicitor, Master of the Requests, and those that were acquainted with the Draught of the Petition, were all of them commanded to the Tower ; so the Lieutenant took charge of them. And this was the End of our Law-sports, concerning the Night of Errors.

When we were wearied with mocking thus at our own Follies, at length there was a great Consultation had for the Recovery of our lost Honour. It was then concluded, that first the Prince's Council should be reformed, and some graver Concepcts should have their places, to advise upon those things that were propounded to be done
 30 afterward. Therefore, upon better Consideration, there were divers Plots and Devices intended against the *Friday after New-years-day*, being the 3d. of *January*: And to prevent all unruly Tumults, and former Inconveniences, there was provided a Watch of Armed Men, to ward at the four Ports ; and Whifflers, to make good Order under the four Barons ; and the Lord Warden to over-fee them all, that none but those that were of good Condition might be suffered to be let into the Court : And the like Officers were every where appointed.

On the 3d of January at Night, there was a most honourable Presence of Great and Noble Personages, that came as invited to our Prince; as namely, the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper, the Earls of *Shrewsbury, Cumberland, Northumberland, Southampton, and Essex*, the Lords *Buckhurst, Windsor, Mountjoy, Sheffield, Compton, Rich, Burleygh, Monteagle*, and the Lord *Thomas Howard*; Sir *Thomas Henneage*, Sir *Robert Cecil*; with a great number of Knights, Ladies and very worshipful Personages: All which had convenient Places, and very good Entertainment, to their good Liking and Contentment.

When they were all thus placed and setled in very good Order, the 10 Prince came into the Hall with his wonted State, and ascended his Throne at the high End of the Hall, under His Highness's Arms; and after him came the Ambassador of *Templaria*, with his Train likewise, and was placed by the Prince as he was before; his Train also had Places reserved for them, and were provided for them particularly Then, after variety of Musick, they were presented with this Device

At the side of the Hall, behind a Curtain, was erected an Altar to the Goddess of Amity; her Arch-Flamen, ready to attend the Sacrifice and Incense that should, by her Servants, be offered unto her: 20 Round about the same sate Nymphs and Fairies, with Instruments of Musick, and made very pleasant Melody with Viols and Voices, and sang Hymns and Praises to her Deity

Then issued forth of another Room the first pair of Friends, which were *Theseus* and *Perithous*; they came in Arm in Arm, and offered Incense upon the Altar to their Goddess, which shined and burned very clear, without Blemish; which being done, they departed.

Then likewise came *Achilles* and *Patroclus*; after them, *Pilades* and *Orestes*; then *Scripio* and *Lelius*: And all these did, in all things, as the former, and so departed.

Lastly, were presented *Graius* and *Templarius*; and they two came lovingly, Arm in Arm, to the Altar, and offered their Incense as the rest, but the Goddess did not accept of their Service; which appeared by the troubled Smoak, and dark Vapour, that choaked the Flame, and smothered the clear burning thereof. Hereat, the Arch-Flamen, willing to pacifie the angry Goddess, preferred certain mystical Ceremonies and Invocations, and commanded the Nymphs to sing some Hymns of Pacification to her Deity, and caused them to make proffer

of their Devotion again ; which they did, and then the Flame burnt more clear than at any time before, and continued longer in brightness and shining to them, than to any of those Pairs of Friends that had gone before them ; and so they departed

Then the Arch-Flamen did pronounce *Grayus* and *Templarius* to be as true and perfect Friends, and so familiarly united and linked with the Bond and League of sincere Friendship and Amity, as ever were *Theseus* and *Perithous*, *Achilles* and *Patroclus*, *Pilades* and *Orestes*, or *Scipio* and *Lelius* ; and therewithal did further divine, that this Love
10 should be perpetual. And Lastly, denounced an heavy Curse on them that shall any way go about to break or weaken the same ; and an Happiness to them that study and labour to eternize it for ever. So with sweet and pleasant Melody, the Curtain was drawn, as it was at the first,

Thus was this Shew ended, which was devised to that End, that those that were present might understand, that the Unkindness which was growing betwixt the *Templarians* and us, by reason of the former Night of Errors, and the uncivil Behaviour wherewith they were entertained, as before I have partly touched, was now clean rooted
20 out and forgotten, and that we now were more firm Friends, and kind Lovers, than ever before we had been, contrary to the evil Reports that some Enviers of our Happiness had sown abroad.

The Prince then spake to the Ambassador, that the Shew had contented him exceedingly ; the rather, that it appeared thereby, that their ancient Amity was so fresh and flourishing, that no Friendship in the World hath been compared to the Love and Good Will of the *Grayans* and *Templarians*. And to the end that he might shew that the Conceipt was pleasing unto him, His Highnes offered the Lord Ambassador, and some of his Retinue, with the Knighthood of the
30 Helmet, an Order of his own Institution.

To that end His Excellency called to him his King at Arms, and willed him to place the Ambassador, and some of his Followers, and also some of his own Court, that they might receive the Dignity at his hands ; which being done, and the Master of the Jewels attending with the Collar of the Order, the Prince came down from his Chair of State, and took a Collar, and put it about the Lord Ambassador's Neck, he kneeling down on his Left Knee, and said unto him, *Sois Chivaler* ; and so was done to the rest, to the number of Twenty four.

So the Prince and the Lord Ambassador took their Places again in their Chairs, and the rest according to their Condition.

Then *Helmet*, His Highness's King at Arms, stood forth before the Prince, in his Surcoat of Arms, and caused the Trumpets to sound, and made his Speech, as doth follow.

The most mighty and puissant Prince, Sir Henry, my gracious Lord and Sovereign, Prince of Purpoole, Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St. Giles's and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, great Lord of the Cantons of Islington, Kentish-Town, Paddington and 10 Knights-bridge, hath heretofore, for the special gracing of the Nobility of his Realm, and honouring the Deserts of Strangers, his Favourites, instituted a most honourable Order of Knighthood of the Helmet, whereof His Honour is Sovereign, in Memory of the Arms he beareth, worthily given to one of his noble Ancestors, many Years past, for saving the Life of his then Sovereign; in regard that as the Helmet defendeth the chiefest part of the Body, the Head, so did he guard and defend the sacred Person of the Prince, the Head of the State. His Highness at this time had made choice of a Number of vertuous and noble Personages, to admit them into his honourable Society; whose good 20 Example may be a Spur and Encouragement to the young Nobility of his Dominions, to cause them to aspire to the heighth of all honourable Deserts

To the honourable Order are annexed strict Rules of Arms, and Civil Government, religiously to be observed by all those that are admitted to this Dignity. You therefore, most noble Gentlemen, whom His Highness at this time so greatly honoureth with his Royal Order, you must every one of you kiss your Helmet, and thereby promise and vow to observe and practise, or otherwise, as the Case shall require, shun and avoid all these Constitutions and Ordinances, which, out of the Records of my Office of Arms, I shall read unto you.

Then the King at Arms took his Book, and turned to the Articles of the Orders, and read them, as followeth.

* *Imprimis*, Every Knight of this honourable Order, whether he be a Natural Subject, or Stranger born, shall promise never to bear Arms against His Highness's Sacred Person, nor his

‘State; but to affit him in all his lawful Wars, and maintain all his just Pretences and Titles; especially, His Highness’s Title to the Land of the *Amazons*, and the Cape of *Good Hope*

‘Item, No Knight of this Order shall, in point of Honour, resort to any Grammar-rules out of the Books *De Dullo*, or such like; but shall, out of his own brave Mind, and natural Courage, deliver himself from Scorns, as to his own Discretion shall seem convenient.

‘Item, No Knight of this Order shall be inquisitive towards any Lady or Gentlewoman, whether her Beauty be *English* or *Italian*, or whether, with Care taking, she have added half a Foot to her Stature; but shall take all to the best. Neither shall any Knight of the aforesaid Order presume to affirm, that Faces were better twenty Years ago, than they are at this present time, except such Knight have past three Climacterical Years.

‘Item, Every Knight of this Order is bound to perform all requisite and Manly Service, be it Night-service, or otherwise, as the Case requireth, to all Ladies and Gentlewomen, beautiful by Nature, or by Art; ever offering his Aid, without any Demand thereof: And if in case he fail so to do, he shall be deemed a Match of Disparagement to any His Highness’s Widows, or Wards-Female; and His Excellency shall in Justice forbear to make any Tender of him to any such Ward or Widow

‘Item, No Knight of this Order shall procure any Letters from His Highness, to any Widow or Maid, for his Enablement and Commendation, to be advanced to Marriage; but all Prerogative, Wooing set apart, shall for ever cease, as to any of these Knights, and shall be left to the Common Laws of this Land, declared by the Statute, *Quia Electiones libere esse debent*.

‘Item, No Knight of this honourable Order, in case he shall grow into decay, shall procure from His Highness Relief and Sustentation, any Monopolies or Privileges, except only these kinds following; that is to say, Upon every Tabaco-pipe, not being one Foot wide. Upon every Lock that is worn, not being seven Foot long. Upon every Health that is drank, not being of a Glass five Foot deep. And upon every Maid in His Highness’s Province of *Ilmington*, continuing a Virgin after the Age of fourteen Years, contrary to the Use and Custom in that place always had and observed.

‘Item,

‘Item, No Knight of this Order shall have any more than one Mistress, for whose sake he shall be allowed to wear three Colours: But if he will have two Mistresses, then must he wear six Colours; and so forward, after the rate of three Colours to a Mistress.

‘Item, No Knight of this Order shall put out any Money upon strange Returns or Performances to be made by his own Person; as, to hop up the stairs to the top of St. Paul’s, without intermission; or any other such like Agilities or Endurances, except it may appear, that the same Performances or Practices do enable him to some Service or Employment; as, if he do undertake to go a Journey backward, the same shall be thought to enable him to be an Ambassador into Turkey.

‘Item, No Knight of this Order, that hath had any Licence to travel into Foreign Countries, be it by Map, Card, Sea, or Land, and hath returned from thence, shall presume, upon the Warrant of a Traveller, to report any extraordinary Varieties; as, that he hath ridden through Venice on Horse-back Post, or that in December he sailed by the Cape of Norway, or that he hath travelled over the most part of the Countries of Geneva, or such like Hyperbolies, contrary to the Statute, *Propterea quod qui diversos terrarum ambitus errant & vagantur, &c.*

‘Item, Every Knight of this Order shall do his Endeavour to be much in the Books of the worshipful Citizens of the principal City, next adjoining to the Territories of Purpoole; and none shall unlasciadly, or without looking, pay ready Money for any Wares, or other things pertaining to the Gallanteness of His Honour’s Court; to the ill Example of others, and utter Subversion of Credit betwixt Man and Man.

‘Item, Every Knight of this Order shall apply himself to some or other vertuous Quality or Ability of Learning, Honour and Arms; and shall not think it sufficient to come into His Honour’s Prefence-Chamber in good Apparel only, or to be able to keep Company at Play and Gaming: For such it is already determined, that they be put and taken for Implements of Household, and are placed in His Honour’s Inventory.

‘Item, Every Knight of this Order shall endeavour to add Conference and Experience by Reading; and therefore shall not only read and peruse Guizo, the French Academy, Galiazzo the Courtier, Plutarch,

'tarch, the *Arcadia*, and the Neoterical Writers, from time to time ;
 'but also frequent the Theatre, and such like places of Experience ;
 'and resort to the better sort of Ord'naires for Conference, whereby
 'they may not only become accomplished with Civil Conversations,
 'and able to govern a Table with Discourse ; but also sufficient, if
 'need be, to make Epigrams, Emblems, and other Devices appertai-
 'ning to His Honour's learned Revels.

'Item, No Knight of this Order shall give out what gracious Words
 'the Prince hath given him, nor leave Word at his Chamber, in case
 10 'any come to speak with him, that he is above with His Excellency ;
 'nor cause his Man, when he shall be in any publick Assembly, to
 'call him fuddainly to go to the Prince, nor cause any Packet of Let-
 'ters to be brought at Dinner or Supper-time, nor say that he had the
 'Refusal of some great Office, nor satisfie Suitors, to say, His Honour
 'is not in any good Disposition, nor make any narrow Observation
 'of His Excellency's Nature and Fashions, as if he were inward pri-
 'vately with His Honour ; contrary to the late Inhibition of selling
 'of Smoak.

'Item, No Knight of this Order shall be armed, for the Safe-guard
 20 'of his Countenance, with a Pike in his Mouth, in the nature of a
 'Tooth-picker, or with any Weapon in his Hand, be it Stick, Plume,
 'Wand, or any such like : Neither shall he draw out of his Pocket any
 'Book or Paper, to read, for the same intent ; neither shall he re-
 'tain any extraordinary Shrug, Nod, or other familiar Motion or Ge-
 'sture, to the same end ; for His Highnes, of his gracious Clemen-
 'cy, is disposed to lend his Countenance to all such Knights as are
 'out of Countenance.

'Item, No Knight of this Order, that weareth Fustian, Cloth, or
 'such Statute-Apparel, for Necesfity, shall pretend to wear the same
 30 'for the new Fashion's sake.

'Item, No Knight of this Order, in walking the Streets, or other
 'places of Resort, shall bear his Hands in his Pockets of his great
 'rolled Hose, with the *Spaniſh* Wheel, if it be not either to defend his
 'Hands from the Cold, or else to guard forty Shillings *Sterling*, be-
 'ing in the same Pockets.

'Item, No Knight of this Order shall lay to Pawn his Collar of
 'Knighthood for an hundred Pounds ; and if he do, he shall be, *ipso*
 '*facto*, discharged ; and it shall be lawful for any Man whatoferver,
 'that

'that will retain the same Collar for the Sum aforesaid, forthwith to
'take upon him the said Knighthood, by reason of a secret Virtue in
'the Collar; for in this Order, it is holden for a certain Rule, that
'the Knighthood followeth the Collar, and not the Collar the
'Knighthood.

'Item, that no Knight of this Order shall take upon him the Per-
son of a Male-content, in going with a more private Retinue than
appertaineth to his Degree, and using but certain special, obscure
Company, and commanding none but Men disgraced, and out of
Office; and smiling at good News, as if he knew something that 10
were not true; and making odd Notes of His Highnes's Reign, and
former Governments; or saying, that His Highnes's Sports were
well sorted with a Play of Errors; and such like pretty Speeches of
Jest, to the end that he may more safely utter his Malice against
His Excellency's Happiness; upon pain to be present at all His Ex-
cellency's most glorious Triumphs.

'Lastly, All the Knights of this honourable Order, and the re-
nowned Sovereign of the same, shall yield all Homage, Loyalty,
unaffected Admiration, and all humble Service, of what Name or
Condition soever, to the incomparable Empress of the Fortunate 20
Island.

When the King at Arms had read all these Articles of the Order of the Knighthood, and finished the Ceremonies belonging to the same, and that every one had taken their Places as before, there was variety of Confort-Musick; and in the mean while, the Knights of the Order, which were not Strangers, brought into the Hall a Running Banquet in very good order, and gave it to the Prince, and Lords, and other Strangers, in imitation of the Feast that belongeth to all such honourable Institutions.

This being done, there was a Table set in the midst of the Stage, 30 before the Prince's Seat; and there sate six of the Lords of his Privy Council, which at that time were appointed to attend, in Council, the Prince's Leisure. Then the Prince spake to them in this manner.

My Lords,

WE have made choice of you, as Our most faithful and favoured Counsellors, to advise with you, not any particular Action of Our State, but in general, of the Scope and End whereunto you think it most for our Honour, and the Happiness of Our State, that Our Government be rightly bent and directed. For We mean not to do as many Princes use; which conclude of their Ends out of their own Honours, and take Counsel only of the Means (abusing, for the most part, the Wisdom of their Counsellors) set them the right way to the wrong place.
 10 But We, desirous to leave as little to Chance or Humour as may be, do now give you liberty and warrant to set before Us, to what Port, as it were, the Ship of Our Government should be bounden. And this We require you to do, without either Respect to Our Affections, or your own; neither guessing what is most agreeable with Our Disposition, wherein We may easily deceive you; for Princes Hearts are inscrutable: Nor, on the other side, putting the Case by your selves, as if you would present Us with a Robe, whereof Measure were taken by your selves. Thus you perceive Our Mind, and We expect your Answer.

The First Counsellor advising the Exercise of War.

20

Most Excellent Prince,

EXcept there be such amongst us, as I am fully perswaded there 'is none, that regardeth more his own Greatnes under you, 'than your Greatnes over others, I think there will be little difference 'in the chusing for you a Goal worthy your Vertue and Power. For 'he that shall set before him your Magnanimitie and Valour, suppor- 'ted by the Youth and Disposition of your Body; your flourishing 'Court, like the Horse of Troy, full of brave Commanders and Lea- 'ders; your populous and Man-rife Provinces, overflowing with
 30 'Warlike People; your Coffers, like the Indian Mines, when that 'they are first opened; your Store-houses are as Sea-walls, like to 'Vulcan's Cave; your Navy like to an huge floating City; the De- 'votion

' votion of your Subjects to your Crown and Person, their good A-
' greement amongst themselves, their Wealth and Provision ; and
' then your Strength and unrevocable Confederation with the noble
' and honourable Personages, and the Fame and Reputation without
' of so rare a Concurrence, whereof all the former Regards do grow :
' How can he think any Exercise worthy of your Means, but that of
' Conquest ? For, in few Words, What is your Strength, if you find
' it not ? Your Fortune, if you try it not ? Your Vertue, if you shew
' it not ? Think, *Excellent Prince*, what Sense of Content you found
' in your self, when you were first invested in our State : For though 10
' I know Your Excellency is far from Vanity and Lightness, yet it is
' the nature of all things to find Rest when they come to due and pro-
' per places But be assured of this, that this Delight will languish
' and vanish ; for Power will quench Appetite, and Satiety will en-
' dure Tedium. But if you embrace the Wars, your Trophies and
' Triumphs will be as continual Coronations, that will not suffer your
' Glory and Contentment to fade and wither. Then when you have
' enlarged your Territories, ennobled your Country, distributed For-
' tunes, good or bad, at your pleasure, not only to Particulars, but
' to Cities and Nations ; marked the Computations of Times with 20
' your Expeditions and Voyages, and the Memory of Places by your
' Exploits and Victories, in your later Years you shall find a sweet
' Respect into the Adventures of your Youth, you shall enjoy your
' Reputation, you shall record your Travels, and after your own
' time, you shall eternize your Name, and leave deep Foot-steps of
' your Power in the World To conclude, *Excellent Prince*, and
' most worthy to have the Titles of Victories added to other your
' high and deserved Titles ; Remember, the Divines find nothing
' more glorious to resemble our State unto, than a Warfare. All
' things in earnest and jest do affect a kind of Victory, and all other 30
' Victories are but Shadows to the Victories of the Wars. Therefore
' embrace the Wars, for they disparage you not ; and believe that if
' any Prince do otherwise, it is either in the Weakness of his Mind
' or Means.

The Second Councillor advising the Study of Philosophy.

IT may seem, Most Excellent Prince, that my Lord, which now hath spoken, did never read the just Censures of the wisest Men, who compared great Conquerors to great Rovers and Witches, whose Power is in Destruction, and not in Preservation, else would he never have advised your Excellency to become as some Comet, or Blazing Star, which should threaten and pretend nothing but Death and Dearth, Combustions and Troubles of the World. And whereas the governing Fa-

10 culties of Men are two, Force and Reason; whereof the one is Bruit, and the other Divine, he wisteth you, for your principal Ornament and Regality, the Talons of the Eagle to catch the Prey, and not the piercing Sight which seeth into the bottom of the Sea. But I, contrary-wise, will wish unto your Highness the Exercise of the best and purest part of the Mind, and the most innocent and meriting Request, being the Conquest of the Works of Nature; making his Proportion, that you bend the Excellency of your Spirits to the searching out, inventing and discovering of all whatsoever is hid in secret in the World, that your Excellency be not as a Lamp that shineth to others, and yet feeth not

20 it self; but as the Eye of the World, that both carrieth and useth Light. Antiquity, that presenteth unto us in dark Visions, the Wisdom of former Times, informeth us, that the Kingdoms have always had an Affinity with the Secrets and Mysteries of Learning. Amongst the Persians, the Kings were attended on by the Magi; the Gymnosophists had all the Government under the Princes of Afia; and generally, those Kingdoms were accounted most happy, that had Rulers most addicted to Philosophy: The Ptolemies in Egypt may be for instance; and Solyman was a Man so seen in the Universality of Nature, that he wrote an Herbal of all that was green upon the Earth. No Conquest of Ju-

30 lius Cæsar made him so remembred as the Calendar. Alexander the Great wrote to Aristotle, upon the publishing of the Physicks, that he esteemed more of excellent Men in Knowledge, than in the Empire. And to this purpose I will commend to your Highness four principal Works and Monuments of your self: First, The collecting of a most perfect and general

general Library, wherein whatsoever the Wit of Man hath heretofore committed to Books of worth, be they ancient or modern, printed or Manuscript, European or of the other Parts, of one or other Language, may be made contributary to your Wisdom. Next, a spacious, wonderful Garden, wherein whatsoever Plant, the Sun of divers Climates, out of the Earth of divers Moulds, either wild, or by the Culture of Man, brought forth, may be, with that Care that appertaineth to the good prospering thereof, set and cherifhed. This Garden to be built about with Rooms, to stable in all rare Beasts, and to cage in all rare Birds; with two Lakes adjoining, the one of fresh Water, and the other of salt, 10 for like variety of Fishes. And so you may have, in a small Compass, a Model of Universal Nature made private. The third, A goodly huge Cabinet, wherein whatsoever the Hand of Man, by exquisite Art or Engine, hath made rare in Stuff, Form, or Motion, whatsoever Singularity, Chance and the Shuffle of things hath produced, whatsoever Nature hath wrought in things that want Life, and may be kept, shall be sorted and included. The fourth, Such a Still-house so furnished with Mills, Instruments, Furnaces and Vessels, as may be a Palace fit for a Philosopher's Stone. Thus when your Excellency shall have added depth of Knowledge to the fineness of Spirits, and greatness of your Power, 20 then indeed shall you lay a Trismegistus; and then, when all other Miracles and Wonders shall cease, by reason that you shall have discovered their natural Causes, your self shall be left the only Miracle and Wonder of the World.

The Third Councillor advising Eternizement and Fame, by Buildings and Foundations.

‘**M**y Lords that have already spoken, Most Excellent Prince, ‘have both used one Fallacy, in taking that for certain and ‘granted, which was most uncertain and doubtful; for the one hath ‘neither drawn in question the Success and Fortune of the Wars, nor 30 ‘the other, the Difficulties and Errors in the Conclusions of Nature: ‘But these immoderate Hopes and Promises do many times issue from ‘those of the Wars, into Tragedies of Calamities and Distresses; and ‘those of Mystical Philosophy, into Comedies of ridiculous Frustra-

tions and Disappointments of such Concepits and Curiosities: But, 'on the other side, in one Point my Lords have well agreed; That 'they both, according to their several Intentions, counsellel your 'Excellency to win Fame, and to eternize your Name; though the 'one adviseth it in a Course of great Peril, and the other, of little Dignity and Magnificence. But the plain and approved Way that is 'safe, and yet proportionable to the Greatness of a Monarch, to present himself to Posterity, is not Rumour and Hear-say; but the usual 'Memory of himself, is the Magnificence of goodly and Royal Buildings and Foundations, and the new Institutions of Orders, Ordinances and Societies; that is, that your Coin be stamped with your own Image; so in every part of your State there may be somewhat new; which, by Continuance, may make the Founder and Author remembred. It was perceived at the first, when Men sought to cure Mortality by Fame, that Buildings was the only way; and therefore proceeded the known holy Antiquity of building the Tower of *Babel*; which, as it was a Sin in the immoderate Appetite of Fame, so was it punished in the kind; for the Diversities of Languages have imprisoned Fame ever since. As for the Pyramids, the Colosfes, the number of Temples, Colleges, Bridges, Aquæducts, Castles, Theatres, Palaces, and the like, they may shew us, that Men ever mistrusted any other way to Fame than this only, of Works and Monuments. Yea, even they which had the best Choice of other Means. *Alexander* did not think his Fame so engraven in his Conquests, but that he thought it further shined in the Buildings of *Alexandria*. *Augustus Cæsar* thought no Man had done greater things in Military Actions than himself, yet that which, at his Death, ran most in his Mind, was his Building; when he said, not as some mistake it, metaphorically, but literally, *I found the City of Brick, but I leave it of Marble*. *Constantine* the Great was wont to call with Envie the Emperor *Trajan*, *Wall-flower*, because his Name was upon so many Buildings; which notwithstanding, he himself did embrace in the new founding of *Constantinople*, and sundry other Buildings: And yet none greater Conquerors than these two. And surely they had reason; for the Fame of great Actions is like to a Land-flood, which hath no certain Head or Spring; but the Memory and Fame of Buildings and Foundations hath, as it were, a Fountain in an Hill, which continually feedeth and refresheth the other Waters. Neither

'ther do I, *Excellent Prince*, restrain my Speeches to dead Buildings
'only, but intend it also to other Foundations, Institutions and Crea-
'tions; wherein I presume the more to speak confidently, because I
'am warranted herein by your own Wisdom, who have made the
'First Fruits of your Actions of State, to institute the honourable Or-
'der of the *Helmet*: The less shall I need to say, leaving your Excel-
'lency not so much to follow my Advice, as your own Example.

The Fourth Councillor advising Absolute- ness of State and Treasure.

LET it not seem Pusillanimity for your Excellency, Mighty Prince, 10
to descend a little from your high Thoughts to a necessary Consi-
deration of your own Estate. Neither do you deny, Honourable Lords,
to acknowledge Safety, Profit and Power to be of the Substance of Po-
licy, and Fame and Honour rather to be as Flowers of well ordered
Actions, than as good Guides Now if you examine the Courses propounded
according to these Respects, it must be confessed, that the course of
Wars may seem to encrease Power, and the course of Contemplations and
Foundations not prejudice Safety; but if you look beyond the exterior,
you shall find that the first breeds Weakness, and the latter note
Peril, for certain it is during Wars, your Excellency will be enforced 20
to your Souldiers, and generally to your People, and become less
Absolute and Monarchical than if you reign'd in Peace, and then if your
Success be good, that you make new Conquests, you shall be constrained
to spend the strength of your ancient and settled Provinces, to assure
your new and doubtful, and become like a strong man, that by taking
a great Burden upon his Shoulders, maketh himself weaker than he
was before. Again, if you think you may not end Contemplations with
Security, your Excellency will be deceived; for such Studies will
make you retarded and disfused with your Business; whence will follow
admiration of your Authority; as for the other Point, of exercising 30
in every part of your State something new, derived from your self,
it will acquaint your Excellency with an humor of Innovation and
Alteration, which will make your Reign very turbulent and unsettled,
and many times your Change will be for worse; as in the Example last
touched

touched, of Constantine, who by his new Translation of his Estate, ruined the Roman Empire. As for Profit, there appeareth a direct contrariety betwixt that and all the three Courses; for nothing causeth such dissipation of Treasure as Wars, Curiosities and Buildings, and for all this to be recompensed in a supposed Honour, a Matter apt to be much extolled in Words, but not greatly to be praised in Concert, I do think it a Losers Bargain. Besides that, many politick Princes have received as much Commendation for their wise and well ordered Government, as others have done for their Conquests and glorious Affections. And more worthy, because the Praise of Wisdom and Judgment is less communicated with Fortune. Therefore, Excellent Prince, be not transported with Shews, follow the Order of Nature, first to make the most of that you possess, before you seek to purchase more. To put the Case by a private Man (for I cannot speak high) if a man were born to an hundred Pounds by the Year, and one shew him how with Charge to purchase an hundred Pounds more, and another should shew him how without Charge to raise that hundred Pounds unto five hundred Pounds, I should think the latter Advice should be followed. The Proverb is a Countrey-Proverb, but significative, Milk the Cow that standeth still; why follow you her that flieth away? Do not think, Excellent Prince, that all the Conquests you are to make be foreign; you are to conquer here at home the overgrowing of your Grandees in Factions, and too great Liberties of your People, the great Reverence and Formalities given to your Laws and Customs, in derogation of your absolute Prerogatives, these and such like be Conquests of State, though not of War. You want a Joseph, that should by Advice make you the only Proprietor of all the Lands and Wealth of your Subjects. The Means how to strain up your Sovereignty, and how to accumulate Treasure and Revenue, they are the Secrets of your State: I will not enter into them at this place, I wish your Excellency as ready to them, as I know the means ready to perform them.

The Fifth Councillor advising him Virtue, and a Gracious Government.

Most Excellent Prince,

I Have heard sundry Plats and Propositions offered unto you severally : One, to make you a great Prince ; another, to make you a strong Prince ; and another, to make you a memorable Prince ; and a fourth, to make you an absolute Prince ; but I hear of no mention to make you a good and a vertuous Prince ; which surely my Lords have left out in discretion, as to arise of your own motion and choice , and so I should have thought, had they not handled 10 their own Propositions so artificially and perswadingly, as doth assure me their Speech was not formal But, *most Worthy Prince*, Fame is too light, and Profit and Surety are too low, and Power is either such as you have, or ought not so to seek to have ; it is the meriting of your Subjects, the making of Golden Times, the becoming of a Natural Parent to your State : These are the only and worthy Ends of your Grace's vertuous Reign. My Lords have taught you to refer all things to your self, your Greatness, Memory and Advantage ; but whereunto shall your self be referred ? If you will be heavenly, you must have Influence ; will you be as 20 a standing Pool, that spendeth and choaketh his Spring within its self, and hath no Streams nor Current to bles and make fruitful whole Tracts of Countreys, whereby it reneweth ? Wherefore, first of all, *most Vertuous Prince*, assur your self of an inward Peace, that the Storms without do not disturb any of your Repairers of State within ; therein use and practise all honourable Diversions ; that done, visit all the parts of your State, and let the Balm distil every where from your Sovereign Hands to the medicining of any part that complaineth, beginning with your Seat of State, take order that the Fault of your Greatness do not rebound 30 upon your self ; have care that your Intelligence, which is the Light of your State, do not go out or burn dim or obscure ; advance Men of Virtue, and not of Mercenary Minds ; repress all Faction, be it either malign or violent. Then look into the State of your Laws

'Laws and Justice of your Land, purge out multiplicity of Laws,
 'clear the uncertainty of them, repeal those that are snaring, and
 'prize the execution of those that are wholesom and necessary; de-
 'fine the Jurisdiction of your Courts, reprise all Suits and Vexati-
 'ons, all caufles Delays and fraudulent Shifts and Devices, and re-
 'form all such Abuses of Right and Justice, assist the Ministers
 'thereof, punish severely all Extortions and Exactions of Officers,
 'all Corruptions in Trials and Sentences of Judgment Yet when
 'you have done all this, think not that the Bridle and Spur will make
 10 'the Horse to go alone without Time and Custom. Trust not to
 'your Laws for correcting the Times, but give all strength to good
 'Education; see to the Government of your Universities, and all
 'Seminaries of Youth, and of the private Order of Families, main-
 'taining due Obedience of Children towards their Parents, and Re-
 'verence of the younger sort towards the ancient Then when you
 'have confirmed the Noble and Vital Parts of your Realm of State,
 'proceed to take care of the Blood and Flesh and good Habit of the
 'Body. Remedy all decays of Population, make provision for the
 'Poor, remove all stops in Traffick, and all Cancers and Causes of
 20 'Consumption in Trades and Mysteries; redres all: But whither
 'do I run, exceeding the Bounds of that perhaps I am now demand-
 'ed? But pardon me, *most Excellent Prince*, for as if I should com-
 'mend unto your Excellency the Beauty of some excellent Lady, I
 'could not so well express it with Relation, as if I shewed you her
 'Picture; so I esteem the best way to commend a vertuous Govern-
 'ment, to describe and make appear what it is; but my Pencil per-
 'haps disgraceth it: Therefore I leave it to your Excellency, to take
 'the Picture out of your wise Observation, and then to double it, and
 'express it in your Government

30 The Sixth Councillor perfwading Pafs-times
 and Sports.

When I heard, Most Excellent Prince, the three first of my
Lords so careful to continue your Fame and Memory, me-
thought it was as if a Man should come to some young Prince, as your
self

self is; and immediately after his Coronation, be in hand with him to make himself a sumptuous and stately Tomb. And, to speak out of my Soul, I muse how any of your Servants can once endure to think of you, as of a Prince past. And for my other Lords, who would engage you so deeply in Matters of State; the one persuading you to a more absolute, the other to a more gracious Government; I assure your Excellency, their Lessons were so cumbersome, as if they would make you a King in a Play; who when one would think he standeth in great Majesty and Felicity, he is troubled to say his part. What! Nothing but Tasks, nothing but Working-days? No Feasting, no Musick, no Dancing, no Triumphs, no Comedies, 10 no Love, no Ladies? Let other Men's Lives be as Pilgrimages, because they are tied to divers Necessities and Duties; but Princes Lives are as Progresses, dedicated only to Variety and Solace. And if your Excellency should take your Barge in a Summer-Evening, or your Horse or Chariot, to take the Air, and if you should do any the honour to visit him, yet your Pleasure is the principal, and that is but as it falleth out. So if any of these Matters which have been spoken of, fall out in the way of your Pleasure, it may be taken; but no otherwise. And therefore leave your Wars to your Lieutenants, and your Works and Buildings to your Surveyors, and your Books to your Universities, and your State-matters to 20 your Councillors, and attend you that in Person, which you cannot execute by Deputy: Use the Advantage of your Youth, be not sullen to your Fortune, make your Pleasure the Distinction of your Honours, the Studies of your Favourites, the Talk of your People, and the Allurement of all Foreign Gallants to your Court. And, in a word, Sweet Sovereign, dismiss your five Councillors, and only take Council of your five Senses.

But if a Man should follow your five Senses (*said the Prince*)
 'I perceive he might follow your Lordship, now and then, in-
 'to an Inconvenience. Your Lordship is a Man of a very lively and 30
 'pleasant Advice; which though one should not be forward to fol-
 'low, yet it fitteth the time, and what Our own Humour inclined
 'oftentimes to, Delight and Merriment. For a Prince should be of a
 'cheerful and pleasant Spirit; not austere, hard-fronted and stoical;
 'but after serious Affairs, admitting Recreation, and using Pleasures,
 'as Sauces for Meats of better Nourishment.

The Prince's Answer and Conclusion to the Speeches of the Councillors.

My Lords,

WE thank you for your good Opinions; which have been so well set forth, as We should think Our Selves not capable of good Counsel, if, in so great variety of persuading Reasons, we should suddenly resolve. Mean while, it shall not be amiss to make choice of the last, and upon more Deliberation to determine of the rest; and what Time we spend in long Consulting, in the end we will gain by prompt and speedy Executing.

The Prince having ended his Speech, arose from his Seat, and took that Occasion of Revelling: So he made choice of a Lady to dance withal; so likewise did the Lord Ambassador, the Pensioners and Courtiers attending the Prince. The rest of that Night was passed in those Pafs-times. The Performance of which Nights work being very carefully and orderly handled, did so delight and please the Nobles, and the other Auditory, that thereby *Grays-Inn* did not only recover their lost Credit, and quite take away all the Disgrace that the former Night of Errors had incurred; but got instead thereof, so great Honour and Applause, as either the good Reports of our honourable Friends that were present could yield, or we our selves desire.

The next Day the Prince, accompanied with the Ambassador of *Templaria*, and attended by both Trains, took his Progress from his Court of *Graya*, to the Lord Mayor's House, called *Cosby's Place*, in *Bishop's-gate-street*; as being, before that time, invited to dine with him. This Shew was very stately and orderly performed; the Prince being mounted upon a rich Foot-cloth, the Ambassador likewise riding near him; the Gentlemen attending, with the Prince's Officers, and the Ambassador's Favourites, before; and the other coming behind the Prince; as he set it down in the general Marshalling, in the beginning. Every one had his Feather in his Cap, to distinguish of whether State he was; the *Grayans* using a white, and the *Templarians* using Ash-colour'd Feathers; to the number of fourscore in all, very well

well appointed, and provided of great Horses and Foot-cloths, according to their Places. Thus they rode very gallantly, from *Grays-Inn*, through *Chancery-lane*, *Fleet-street*, so through *Cheap-side*, *Corn-hill*, and to *Cosby's Place*, in *Bishop's-gate-street*; where was a very sumptuous and costly Dinner for the Prince, and all his Attendants, with variety of Musick, and all good Entertainment. Dinner being ended, the Prince and his Company having revelled a while, returned again the same Way, and in the same Order as he went thither, the Streets being thronged and filled with People, to see the Gentlemen as they passed by; who thought there had been some great Prince, in very ¹⁰ deed, passing through the City So this popular Shew through the Streets pleased the Lord Mayor and his Commonalty so well, as the great Lords, and others of good Condition and Civility, were contented with our former Proceedings

Shortly after this Shew, there came Letters to our State from *Frederick Templarius*; wherein he desired, that his Ambassador might be dispatched with Answer to those Things which he came to treat of. So he was very honourably dismissed, and accompanied homeward with the Nobles of *Purpoole*: Which Departure was before the next grand Day The next grand Night was upon *Twelfth-day* at Night; ²⁰ at which time the wonted honourable and worshipful Company of Lords, Ladies and Knights were, as at other times, assembled; and every one of them placed conveniently, according to their Condition. And when the Prince was ascended his Chair of State, and the Trumpets sounded, there was presently a Shew which concerned His Highness's State and Government: The Invention was taken out of the Prince's Arms, as they are blazon'd in the beginning of his Reign, by the King at Arms

First, There came six Knights of the Helmet, with three that they led as Prisoners, and were attired like Monsters and Miscreants. The ³⁰ Knights gave the Prince to understand, that as they were returning from their Adventures out of *Russia*, wherein they aided the Emperor of *Russia*, against the *Tartars*, they surprized these three Persons, which were conspiring against His Highness and Dignity: and that being apprehended by them, they could not urge them to disclose what they were: By which they resting very doubtful, there entred in the two Goddesses, *Arety* and *Amity*; and they said, that they would disclose to the Prince who these suspected Persons were; and thereupon shewed,

that they were *Envie*, *Male-content* and *Folly*: Which three had much mis-liked His Highness's Proceedings, and had attempted many things against his State; and but for them two, *Vertue* and *United Friendship*, all their Inventions had been disappointed. Then willed they the Knights to depart, and to carry away the Offenders; and that they themselves should come in more pleasing sort, and better befitting the present. So the Knights departed, and *Vertue* and *Amity* promised, that they two would support His Excellency against all his Foes whatsoever, and then departed with most pleasant Musick. After their Departure, entred the six Knights in a very stately Mask, and danced a new devised Measure; and after that, they took to them Ladies and Gentlewomen, and danced with them their *Galliards*, and so departed with Musick. Which being done, the Trumpets were commanded to sound, and then the King at Arms came in before the Prince, and told His Honour, that there was arrived an Ambaffador from the mighty Emperor of *Russia* and *Moscovy*, that had some Matters of Weight to make known to His Highnes. So the Prince willed that he should be admitted into his Presence; who came in Attire of *Russia*, accompanied with two of his own Country, in like Habit. When they were come in presence of the Prince, the Ambaffador made his Obeyfance, and took out Letters of Credence, and humbly delivered them to the Prince, who gave them to the King at Arms, to be read publickly, as followeth.

To the most High and Mighty *Henry*, Prince of *Purpoole*.

THeodore Evanwhich, the great and mighty Emperor of all Russia, Valderomia, Muscovia and Nevogordia; King of Rafan, and of Astrakan; Lord of Plescoe and Sinelescoe; Prince of Tnaria, Sogoria, Perma, Vachekey and Bulgaria; Lord and great Duke of Valhadha, Norgordia in the Country of Cherenega; and also of Rescod, Polotzkoe, Ogdor and Belesor; sole Prince of Lothekey, Rostow, Geroflave, the white Lake Lifelrund, Owdoria, Condencia and Fludoria; great Ruler and Commander of Siberia, and of all the North-side; and Lord Governor of many other Countries and Provinces: To the most mighty, and

and glorious renowned Henry, Prince of Purpoole, Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St. Giles's and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, great Lord of the Cantons of Islington, Kentish-Town, Paddington and Knights-Bridge, Knight of the most Heroical Order of the Helmet, and Sovereign of the same; All Health, and glorious Renown. We have thought good, Most Invincible Prince, upon some Accidents of Importance happened to our State, wherein the Worthiness of some of your Subjects remaining here have increased your Fame, to dispatch to your Highness Our most faithful Councillor, Faman Bega, to intreat with you, in Our ¹⁰ Name, of certain important Affairs: Which, though We must confess, do concern Us in Policy, to have an effectual Regard unto; yet withal, they are such as may minister Occasion to your Highness to add Beams of Honour to your Praise and Glory, which hath already, in a manner, equalled the Light of Heaven in Brightness, which is seen throughout the whole World. We refer you herein for the Particulars, to such Instructions as We have, under Our own Hand, delivered to this our present Ambassador: Wherein, as also in any other Points, whereof he shall treat with your Highness, in Our Name and Affairs, We pray your Sacred Majesty to give Credit to him, as if Our self were present, and treated with you in Person. And so ²⁰ We wish to your Excellency all Happiness answerable to your Peerless Virtue.

Dated at Our Imperial City of *Mosco*.

When the King at Arms had read this Letter, the Ambassador made this Speech to the Prince.

Most Excellent Prince,

Fame seemed to the Emperor, my Sovereign, to do your Highness Right, by filling the World with the Renown of your Princely Vertues, and Valour of your brave Court; till of late, the gallant Behaviour, and heroical Prowess of divers your Knights of ³⁰ the Helmet, whom the good Fortune of *Russia*, addressed to your cold Climate, discovered that Fame to be either envious in suppreffing a great part of your Valour, or unable to set forth so admirable Vertues to their full Merits: For by these five Knights (whose greatest Vaunts were, that they were your Excellency's Servants) an exceeding

' exceeding number of *Bigarian Tartars*, whose vagabond In-roads,
 ' and inhumane Fiercenels infested his Borders, captivated his People,
 ' burnt his Cities, and spoiled whole Provinces, was by a most won-
 ' derful Victory, repulsed, and beaten back. And withal, by their
 ' brave Conduct, they surprized another Army of *Ne-grō-Tartars* ;
 ' whose wretched Devices ceased not to work the Confusion and Com-
 ' bustion of our whole Country, and diverted their barbarous Cruelty
 ' where it might do us most damage These same worthy Knights,
 ' before they could receive that Honour wherewith my Sovereign in-
 10 ' tended to adorn their Vertues, did withdraw themselves, and are re-
 ' tired, as His Majesty is informed, to your Court. Whereupon, he
 ' sent me, partly to congratulate your Happines, who deserve to com-
 ' mand over such a number of gallant Gentlemen ; but especially, to
 ' conjure your Excellency (according to the ancient League and Ami-
 ' ty continued betwixt you) that you would send him these six Knights,
 ' accompanied with an hundred other of the same Order ; for he
 ' doubteth not, but by their Vertues, accompanied and attended with
 ' his own Forces, who are, in largenes of Dominion, and number of
 ' People, and all otheſ Warlike Furniture and Provision, inferiour to
 20 ' no Earthly Potentate, that these Runagate *Tartars* shall be again con-
 ' fined to their Deserts, with their memorable Slaughter, and your com-
 ' mon Glory and Profit: Common indeed, both to your Highnes, and
 ' him ; inasmuch as His Imperial Majesty, contented only with Se-
 ' curity and Assurance of his People and Borders, will permit all those
 ' large Territories, and battable Grounds, which now serve thoſe
 ' Vermine for Pasturage, be ſorted into ſeveral Governments, and
 ' strengthned with Forts and Castles by your Direction, to be holden
 ' of your Excellency, as Commendations by the Knights of ſpecial
 ' Virtue and Merit of your Order. So ſhall you, with honourable
 30 ' Commodity, have a perpetual Exercise of your Vertues, become a
 ' Bulwark of *Chriftendom*, and by raiſing continual Trophies of
 ' strengthned Tartars, keep the Glory of your Virtue in everlasting
 ' Flourish. My Sovereign, not doubting but that your Resolution
 ' will be conformable to your magnanimous Virtue, and his honou-
 ' rable Demand, charged me only to ſollicite Expedition, ſuch as the
 ' Neceſſity of his People and Country doth require. In the mean
 ' time, he hath ſent your Excellency, for a Preſent, a Ship laden with
 ' divers of the beſt and faireſt Fruits, and other riſcheſt Commodities

' of

‘of our Country : Not so much, by Gifts to draw on your speedy Help,
‘to which, he knoweth, the Truth and Justice of the Case will be a
‘Spur sufficient ; or for Complement of an ordinary and seldom omit-
‘ted Companion of great Embassies ; but rather for a Seal and Testi-
‘mony of the exceeding Honour that he beareth to your matchless
‘Vertue, and the great Love he beareth to your incomparable Person.
‘The Present is at your next Haven, ready to be offered to your Sa-
‘cred Hands, at your convenient leisure ; together with some small
‘Gifts sent to those valiant Knights, whose highly deserving Vertues
‘my Sovereign meaneth, at their long expected Return to his Court, 10
‘to crown with a Garland more worthy his Greatnes, and their Merits.

The Answer of the Prince to the former Speech.

Russia Lord,

THe Emperor, your Master, is happy in having so honourable a Gentleman, as your self, to do him Service. He shall well perceive, that there is nothing in the World more acceptable to Us, than the Friendship of a Prince so mighty and illustrious. We account, amongst our greatest Happinesses, this honourable Embassage. His Presents are so large and bountiful, as We have right good Occasion to hold 20 him the most free and magnificent Prince in the World. We joy to hear of his hardy Adventures, that by Our Knights in those Parts have been atchieved. They may be glad that our worthy Brother invited them to so high an Enterprize, wherein they may do themselves Honour, and His Greatness Service. Rest and refresh your Lordship this present, for now We bid you welcome. Assure your self, your Request is already granted, and that in far greater Measure than you expected or desired.

When the Prince had thus spoken, the Ambassador was placed in a Chair near the Prince; and then was served up a Running Banquet, for the Prince, and the Lords present, and the rest, with variety of Mufick. 30

Whilst these things were thus a doing, there came a Post-boy, with Letters of Intelligence concerning the State, from divers Parts of His Highnes's Provinces, and delivered them to the Secretary ; who made the Prince acquainted therewith, and caused them to be read openly and publickly.

A Letter

A Letter of Advertisement from *Knights-bridge*, to the Honourable Council.

I Beseech your Honours to advertise His Highness, that in His Excellency's Canton of Knights-bridge, there do haunt certain Foreigners, that sieze upon all Passengers, taking from them by force their Goods, under a pretence that being Merchants Strangers, and using Traf-fick into His Highness's Territories of Clerken-well, Islington, and elsewhere, they have robbed of their Goods, spoiled of their Wares; whereby they were utterly undone: And that His Honour, of his good Will, hath been pleased to grant them Letters of Reprisal, to recover their Losses of them that come next to their Hands. By colour whereof, they lay hold of all that pass by, without respect. Some of their Names, as I understand, are Johannes Shagbag, Robertus Untruss, James Rapax, alias Capax. There do reign likewise thereabouts another sort of dangerous People, under the Name of poor Soldiers, that say they were mamed, and lost their Limbs in His Honour's Service and Wars against the Amazons; and they pretend to have Pass-ports from their Captains. Some of them say, they have served under Sir Robert Kemp, and Sir William Cooke; others, under William Knaplocks, Lord Maribal, Sir Francis Marham, Captain Crymes, Captain Conny, Yelverton, Hugan, Sir Francis Davison, and some other of good Place. Some say, that they were mamed with Fire-locks; others, in the Trenches; others, in going with their Captains, to discover Ambuscadoes of the Enemy, and to view the Forts; others, in standing Sentry, whilst the Captains were busied in entring the Breach, others, in the very Approach at the first. But the number of them is great, and the same inclined to do much Mischief. Another sort there is, that pretend that they have Protections to beg, in regard of their Losses by Shipwreck upon certain Rocks of Hazard, Barred Quarter-trays, Higb-men and Low-men, Bom-Cards, the Sands of Bowle-Allies, the Shelf of New-Cut, the Gulf of Myne and Gill, and such other like places of Peril. Some of them are called by the Names of Harry Ordinary, Jack Moneyless, Will Cog-all, and Roger Spend-all. These aforesaid People do gather together in great numbers, and His Excellency's Subjects hereabouts stand in great fear of

of Outrages by them to be committed, except His Highness do prevent the same, and that speedily, by sending some of the Captains aforesaid to disperse them.

From Knights-bridge
Jan. 5. 1594.

Your Honours at Command,

Henry Brownbill.

Another Letter from Sea, directed to the Lord Admiral.

‘**B**Y my Letters given at *Pont-Holborn*, the Last of December, I gave your Honour to understand, that His Excellency’s Merchants of *Purpoole* began to surcease their Traffick to *Clerkenwell*, *Newington* and *Bank-side*, and such like Roads of Charge and Discharge, because they feared lest certain Rovers, which lay hovering about the Narrow Seas, should intercept them in their Voyages. Since which time, *may it please your Honour*, I have discovered an huge *Armado* of *French Amazons*, to the number of seven hundred Caracts, Galeasses, great Galeasses, and tall Ships; besides Pinnaces, Frigots, Carvels, Shallops, and such small Vessels innumerable; which being dispersed into fundry Creeks, work daily much damage to all sorts of People, and Adventurers hold in durance; not suffering one Man to escape, till he have turned *French*. Divers Ensigns, Standards, Pendants, Tilting-staves, short Trunchions for the principal Officers, and such like Provision for His Excellency’s Triumphs, they have cast over-board; for no other Cause, save that his Subjects were bound inward from *Gelderland*, a Nation that they have always hated: Besides that, they exact so unreasonably of those that trade into *Netherland*, that they leave them neither Lands, Goods, nor good Wares. Also they sink all those that use any Dealings with the People of *Cleve*, without respect, whether he be Merchant, or Man of War. To conclude, they burn all those Vessels that transport any dry Wares into the *Low-Countries*. Moreover, I am to advertise your Honour, that on the 9th. Day of *January*, in the Straits of the Gulf of *Clerkenwell*, there was an hot Skirmish between a Merchant

'chant of St. Giles's, called *Amarpso*, and the Admiral of the *Amazons*,
 'called the *Rowse-flower*; wherein the Merchant having gained the
 'Wind, came up with her in such close manner, that he brake his Bolt-
 'sprite in her hinder Quarter: Yet notwithstanding, the Fight conti-
 'nued fiercely, on either part, two long Hours, and more; in which
 'time, our Gunner, being a very expert Soldier, shot her four or five
 'times under Water: Then the Merchant perceiving his Powder to
 'be spent, was inforced to grapple; and so, with great Resolution, laid
 'her a-board on the Waste, which he found stoutly defended by the
 10 'French; yet, at length, being driven from their close Fight, they
 'were constrained to keep under Hatches, where one of the Soldiers
 'entring, spied Fire in the Gun-room; notwithstanding, he descen-
 'ded very desperately. Then the Admiral, seeing no hope to escape,
 'fired her Powder, and burnt her self. The Soldiers, and the Ship,
 'which, as I after learned, was of an incomparable Burthen; insomuch
 'that she had been known to have born nine hundred fighting Men in
 'her Poup Her chief Lading was Cochenella, Musk, Guaiacum, Ta-
 'baco and *Le grand Vezolle*. The chief of Account that were blown up,
 'were *Catharina Dardana*, *Pecta de Lee*, and *Maria de Rotulis*. The
 20 'rich Carrick of *Newington* coming to rescue their Admiral, were so close
 'at fight when she was fired, that the Flame of the Wild-fire caught hold
 'of their Captain's inner Cabbin; and had not one *Barbara de Chirur-*
 'gia been ready with his Syringe, to have cast on Water, Milk, Lotium,
 'and such like cooling Liquors, and there quenched the Wild-fire be-
 'tween them, they had been both, doubtless, consumed to Ashes: But by his
 'Care and Coming, they are both escaped alive, though shrewdly
 'scorched, and are taken Prisoners. The whole number of them that
 'perished in this hot Conflict, is five hundred fifty five; and Prisoners,
 'ninety nine. Our Ship had no other hurt, save that she sprang her
 30 'Main-Mast in such sort, as that she is not able to bear any high Sail.
 'Thus having advertised your Honour of every Particular Accident
 'which I could learn, I am humbly to desire your Lordship to acquaint
 'His Excellency and his Privy Council therewith; that such speedy
 'Order may be taken therein, as seemeth to their Wisdoms most conve-
 'nient. And so, with all Duty, I kifs your Hands.

From the Harbour of Bride-well,
the 10th. of January, 1594.

Your Honour's Servant,

John Puttanemico.
 There

There were also read like Letters from *Stapulia* and *Bernardia*, of Intelligences, and also from *Low-Holborn*; wherein were set forth the Plots of Rebellion and Insurrection, that those, His Excellency's Subjects, had devised against His Highness and State, and of some other Occurrences in those Parts of His Highness's Dominions. And when they were all read, the Prince made this Speech following

THese sudden Accidents (*Lords*) would make a Prince of little Spirit suspect himself to be unfortunate. The Stapulian fallen away; the Bernardian holds out! News of Tumults, Treasons, Conspiracies, Commotions, Treacheries, Insurrections! Say our Lands were sacked, our ¹⁰ Wealth spoiled, our Friends slain, our Self forsaken, vanquished, captivated, and all the Evils that might be, were fallen upon Us, yet could there be nothing so adverse, but that our Fortitude and heighth of Courage were able to over-work. These Events are not Matters of Moment, or of Substance of our Government: These are not Misfortunes, but Fortune's Jests, that gives them she loves not, shews of good Luck, that in the end she may do them greater Spight: But when she meaneth Good, she prepares Men with some little Bitterness, that her good Turns, when they come, may seem more pleasant and delightful. These Events proceed of Error in our former Government, who should not have put great Men, ²⁰ well loved, or popular, into so great places of Sovereignty, nor one Man should possess so great a Place, of so great Command; by too much Authority and Greatness, a right good Mind is oftentimes corrupted. In this late, We rather allow a severe Man, somewhat hated; for better were a little profitable Civil Dissentio[n], than a League and Love that were likely to prove dangerous. Lords, you shall find it an harder matter to keep things once gotten, than at the first to obtain it. Hitherto no Prince in this World hath had better Success than our Self. Men say, that Sovereignty is uncertain, and an ill Security; subject to Cares, Troubles, Envy, Treacheries, Hate, Fear, Distrust. We have hitherto found none ³⁰ of those. That a Prince hath no sure Friend, no faithful Servant, no safe Place, no quiet Hour, no secure Pleasure: All these have We, and more, in great abundance; and these things, which to other Princes have been the occasions of Mis-hap, have been to Us the very Instruments of Pleasure, and much Service. What Prince ever found in his Subjects, in Matters of Weight, more Love, more Loyalty, more Readiness, more Service? When We have been inclined to solace, what Liveliness, what Alacrity,

Alacrity, what ingenious Devices, Sports, Follies, what variety of Pleasure? How have We been honoured with the Presents of divers Princes, Lords, and Men of great Worth; who, confident in our Love, without Fear or Distrust, have come to visit Us; by whose honourable Kindness, We are to them for ever devinct, and most firmly bounden? How hath the favourable Regard, and bright Eyes of brave Ladies shined upon Our Endeavours, which to their Honours and Service have been ever intended? How have We been gratulated with divers Ambassadors from divers Nations? What Concourse of all People hath been
 10 continually at Our Court, to behold Our Magnificence? Shall small Matters therefore daunt Us? Shall a few tumultuary Disorders dismay Us? Shall ill-guided Insurrections trouble Us, that are, like Mushrooms, sprung up in a Night, and rotten before the Morning? We are loath to believe that there be such Sparks of Dissention and Mischief; but if there be, We will make haste to quench them, before they grow into violent Flames; for it is no longer Consulting, where a Man cannot commend the Counsel, before he hath seen the Effect. Nor shall it require the Presence of a Prince to settle these small Commotions: Lords, We send you to these Places where Need is, and as Occasion serveth, We will
 20 take Order that Garisons be planted, Citadels erected, and whatsoever else be performed, that shall be convenient to sub-act and bring under these unsettled Provinces. Our Self, with Our chosen Knights, with an Army Royal, will make towards our Brother of Russia, with my Lord here, his Ambassador, presently to join with him against his Enemies, the Negarian Tartars; more dreadful, the Barbarian Tartars: And if Fortune will not grace Our good Attempt, as I am rightful Prince, and true Sovereign of the honourable Order of the Helmet, and by all those Ladies whom, in Knightly Honour, I love and serve, I will make the Name of a Grayan Knight more dreadful to the Barbarian Tartars, than
 30 the Macedonian to the wearied Persians, the Roman to the dispersed Britains, or the Castalian to the weakened Indians Gentle Ladies, be now benign and gracious to your Knights, that never pleased themselves, but when their Service pleased you; that for your sakes shall undertake hard Adventures, that will make your Names and Beauties most famous, even in Foreign Regions; let your Favour kindle the Vigour of their Spirits, wherewith they abound, for they are the Men, by whom your Fame, your Honour, your Virtue shall be for ever advanced, protected and admired.

When the Prince had concluded, for his Farewel, he took a Lady to dance withal, and so did the rest of the Knights and Courtiers; and after some time spent in Revelling, the Prince took his way to his Lodging, and so the Company dissolved, and made an end of this Night's Work.

On the next Morning His Highness took his Journey towards *Russia*, with the Ambassador, and there he remained until *Candlemas*; at which time, after his glorious Conquests abroad, His Excellency returned home again; in which the Purpose of the Gentlemen was much disappointed by the Readers and Ancients of the House, by reason of the Term: So that very good Inventions, which were to be performed in publick at his Entertainment into the House again, and two grand Nights which were intended at his Triumphal Return, where-with his Reign had been conceitedly determined, were by the aforesaid Readers and Governors made frustrate, for the Want of Room in the Hall, the Scaffolds being taken away, and forbidden to be built up again (as would have been necessary for the good Discharge of such a Matter) thought convenient; but it shewed rather what was performed, than intended. Briefly, it was as followeth.

Upon the 28th. of *January*, the Hall being late at Dinner, with Readers, and all the rest of the House, fuddainly sounded a Trumpet; which being thrice done, there entred the King at Arms, and in the midst of them, said as followeth.

*O*n the behalfe of my Sovereign Lord, Sir Henry, the Right Excellent, and All-conquering Prince of Purpoole, Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St Giles's and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, great Lord of the Cantons of Islington, Kentish-Town, Paddington and Knights-bridge, Knight of the most Heroical Order of the Helmet, and Sovereign of the same; I, His Excellency's King at Arms, 30 dispatched from his Royal Navy, triumphantly returning from his glorious Conquests of the Negarian Tartars, do, in His Highness's Name, command all his Officers, Knights and Pensioners to give their Attendance on His Highness's Person, at his Port of Black-wallia, on the 1st. of February. And His Highness hath further commanded me to give notice to all his Servants within his Dominions, of whatsoever Condition, that they be ready to perform all Offices of Obedience and Subjection, as well becometh their Loyalty to so Gracious a Sovereign.

When

When this News of the Prince's Return out of *Russia* was thus sent abroad, and that it was known that His Highness was to come by *Greenwich*, where the Court then lay, it was given the Gentlemen to understand, that Her Majesty did expect, that in passing by, our Prince should land, and do his Homage; the rather because, in *Christmas*, there was great Expectation of his coming thither, to present Her Majesty with some Palls-time, and none performed. Whereupon it was determined, that in passing by, there should be a Letter directed to Sir *Thomas Heneage*, our honourable good Friend, that he should excuse us for that time; which Letter hereafter is set down.

Upon the 1st. of *February*, the Prince and his Train were met at *Black-wall*; from whence they came upon the River of *Thames*, in a very gallant Shew. Being come so near his own Country, he left his Navy of Ships, as not fit for so short a Cut, and the matter not being very great or dangerous, and he and his Retinue took to them fifteen Barges, bravely furnished with Standards, Pendants, Flags and Streamers: There was also in every Barge, Musick and Trumpets; and in some, Ordnance and Shot. Being thus gallantly appointed, we came on our Way by the Stairs at *Greenwich*, where the Ordnance was shot off, and the whole Navy made a Sail round about; and the second time, when the Admiral, in which the Prince was, came directly before the Court-Stairs, His Highness dispatched two Gentlemen with Letters to the Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Heneage*; the Copy whereof followeth.

Henry Prince of Purpoole, to the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Heneage.

Most Honourable Knight,

I Have now accomplished a most tedious and hazardous Journey, though very honourable, into *Russia*; and returning within the view of the 30 Court of your renowned Queen, my gracious Sovereign, to whom I acknowledge Homage and Service, I thought good, in passing by, to kiss her sacred Hands, as a Tender of the Zeal and Duty I owe unto Her Majesty; but in making the Offer, I found, my Desire was greater than the Ability of my Body; which, by length of my Journey, and my Sickness

ness at Sea, is so weakened, as it were very dangerous for me to adventure it. Therefore, most honourable Friend, let me intreat you to make my humble Excuse to Her Majesty for this present: and to certify Her Highness, that I do hop by the Assistance of the Divine Providence, to recover my former Strength about Shrovetide; at which time I intend to repair to Her Majesty's Court (if it may stand with my Coergrsu Purro te seoa þt haey Service, and relate the Success of my Journey. And so praying your Honour to return me Her Majesty's Answer, I wish you all Honour and Happiness.

Dated from Ship-board, at our *Ark of Vanity*,¹⁰
the 1st. of February, 1594.

The Letter being delivered, and Her Majesty made acquainted with the Contents, her gracious Answer was; That if the Letter had not excused his Passing by, he should have done Homage before he had gone away, although he had been a greater Prince than he was: Yet she said, she liked well his gallant Shews, that were made at his Triumphant Return. And Her Highness added further, That if he would come at *Shrovetide*, he and his Followers should have Entertainment according to his Dignity. And the Messenger returned
20Answere.

The Prince and his Company continued their Course, until they came to the Tower; where, by Her Majesty's Commandment, he was welcomed with a Volley of great Ordnance, by the Lieutenant of the Tower. At the *Tower-hill* there waited for the Prince's Landing, Men attending with Horses, very gallantly Appointed, for all the Company, to the number of one hundred; the most of them being great Horses, and the rest very choice Geldings; and all very bravely furnished with all things necessary. So the Prince being mounted, and his Company in Order, as before set down, every Man according to his Office, with the Ensign thereof, they rode
30very gallantly through *Tower-street*, *Fen-church-street*, *Grace-church-street*, *Corn-hill*, *Cheap-side*, and so through *St. Paul's Church-yard*; where, at *St. Paul's School*, His Highness was entertained with an Oration, made by one of the Scholars of that School; the Copy whereof followeth.

Henrico,

Henrico, Illustrissimo & Potentissimo Purpoolæ Principi, Archi-duci Stapulæ & Bernardiæ, Superioris & Inferioris Holborn Duci, Sancti Aegidii & Tottenham Marchioni, de Clerkenwell & Bloomsbury Comiti Palatino, Domino magno Cantorum de Islington, Kentish-Town, Paddington & Knights-bridge, Heroici Ordinis Galcotæ Equiti Aurato, & ejusdem Domino Serenissimo.

Importunum fortasse fuerit (Purpooliensis Princeps Serenissime) apud tantam Majestatem tuam tam intempestivo tempore perorare. Vix enim sperare ausus sum, velle te, qui tantam personam suffines, tuumque hunc comitatum verè Aulicum, post victorias partas terrâ marique maximas, ad vocem puerilem in mediâ instructissimi triumphi solemnitate consistere. Verum per affibilitatem in summis principibus semper laudatissimam, liceat mibi prætereundi celsitudini tuæ musarum nostrarum benevolentiam offerre, & gratulationem hanc meam qualemcumque post tam illustrem tuum & triumphantem, ac per totum orbem divulgatum è Russiâ redditum, hâc meâ oratione Generosis omnibus testatum relinquere. Quamvis enim subito nobis excidat, & ad tantam Majestatem quasi obstupecat oratio, gratulatio tamen quæ magis sit offerri, quæque sit officii & amoris erga virtutes Generosas plenior afferri certè quidem non potest. Nonne vides civitatem ipsam quasi sedibus suis convulsam ad congratulandum tanto Principi procedere? Quid existimas totum hunc concursum cogitare? In cujus ora vultusque horum omnium oculos conjectos putas? Quem sensum reddis amicorum nostrorum? Quid cupimus? Quid optamus? Quid agimus? Nonne ut tam voluntates nostras testemur, quam victoriis gratulemur tuis? Quid igitur mirum si schola, etiam nostra virtutum Generosarum emula, victoriis & triumphis illustrissimis gratulari gestiat? Perge igitur, & optimis auspiciis perge, Clarissime Princeps, ad Purpooliense palatum tuum redito, Grayorum oraculum, quo tanquam Delphici Apollinis voce fatidica omnes controversiae dirimuntur. De Hispano hoste omnium Principum communi invadendo, consulito. Quam facile tuus jam sanguine madens Tartarorum gladius, praesertim si Templarios tibi antiquo fædere conjunctos in belli novi societatem aſcias, aliorum omnium & strictos gladios retundet, & clypeos excutiet?

excuit? Hispani invidia rumpantur ut Ilia Codro. Interim verò Musæ nostræ & præteritis tuis applaudent victoris, & Paladem suam exorabunt antiquam Grayorum, ut te alterum jam Agamemnonem, qui multos habes Achilles & Ulysses Comites tuos, galeâ suâ induat, clypeo protegat, & hastâ (hostibus tuis omnibus fusis profligatisque) in perpetuum conservat.

The Oration being ended, the Prince rewarded the Boy very bountifully, and thanked them for their good Wills, and Forwardness to shew the same. Then we marched on our Way, as before, by *Ludgate*, and through *Fleet-street*; where, as all the way else, the Streets 10 were so thronged and filled with People, that there was left but room for the Horse-men that were to pass In this State the Prince was conducted to *Grays-Inn*, where His Excellency was received by a Peal of Ordnance, and Sound of Trumpets, and all the good Entertainment that all his loving Subjects could make, to shew their Love and Loyalty to His Highness.

The Prince being thus received, came, after Supper, into the Hall, and there he danced and revelled among the Nobles, and others of his own Court; and in like manner they spent the Day following; but there was no other Performance, by reason of want of the Stage 20 and Scaffolds, till *Shrovetide*, that they went to the Court: And the things that were then performed before Her Majesty, were rather to discharge our own Promise, than to satisfie the Expectation of others In that regard, the Plot of those Sports were but small; the rather, that Tediumness might be avoided, and confused Disorder, a thing which might easily happen in a multitude of Actions; the Sports therefore consisted of a Mask, and some Speeches, that were as Introductions to it, as followeth.

The Speakers.

An Esquire of the Princes Company, attended by a *Tartarian* Page. 30
Proteus, the Sea-God, attended by two Tritons.

Thameſis and *Amphitrite*, who likewise were attended by their Sea-Nymphs

These five were Musicians, which fung on the first Coming on the Stage.

At the first Coming on the Stage, the Nymphs and Tritons sung this Hymn following, in praise of *Neptune*; which being ended, the Speakers made their Speeches in order, as followeth.

O F Neptune's Empire let us sing,
At whose Command the Waves obey,
To whom Rivers Tribute pay,
Down the high Mountains sliding:
To whom the Scaly Nation yields
Homage for their Chrystral Fields,
Wherin they dwell
And every Sea-God praise again,
Yearly out of his watry Cell,
To deck great Neptune's Diadem.

10

The Tritons dancing in a Ring,
Before his Palace-Gates, do make
The Waiters with their Trumpets quake,
Like the great Thunder sounding
The Sea-Nymphs chaunt their Accents shrill,
And the Syrens taught to kill
With their sweet Voice,
Make every echoing Voice reply
Unto their gentle mourning Noise,
In praise of Neptune's Empery.

20

Esquire,
P roteus, it seems you lead a merry Life;
Your Musick follows you where ere you go.
I thought you Sea-Gods, as in your Abode,
So in your Nature, had not been unlike
To Fishes; the which, as say Philosophers,
Have so small Sense of Musick's Delight,
As 'tis a Doubt not fully yet resolv'd,
Whether of Hearing they have Sense, or no.

30

Proteus,
'Twas great Discourse of Reason, to regard
The dreaming Guess of a Philosopher,

That

*That never held his idle buzzing head
Under the Water half an Hour's space,
More than that famous old received History
Of good Arion, by a Dolphin saved.*

Esquire,

*Well, let that pass, and to the purpose now :
I thought that you that are a Demy-God,
Would not have fail'd my Expectation thus*

40

Proteus,

*Why so, fair 'Squire? Is not my Promise kept,
And duly the appointed time observ'd?*

Esquire,

*Yes, and 'tis that in which I rest deceiv'd :
I rather deem'd, and not without good Cause,
That those still floating Regions where you bide,
And th' ever-changing Nature that you have,
Naught else but Breach of Promise, promised*

Proteus,

*'Twere strange if that my Word, which Credit keeps,
In future things, and hidden Secrecies,
Should fondly fail in keeping Promise made :
Fondly indeed, when 'tis for my Avail.
Here are the Rocks, your Person, or your Prize.
But tell me, Squire; Where's th' appointed place,
In which we shall these vaunted Wonders see?*

50

Esquire,

*Well may you Wonders term them, Proteus :
For these are Wonders that pass Humane Wit :
These shall surpass thy Wit, though half divine.
But for to put you out of further Doubt,
This is the place, where all those Promises,
Agreed upon betwixt the Prince and you,
Shall be perform'd, and shall be so perform'd,
So far beyond your doubting Expectation,
So far beyond his modest Declaration.
And you shall say, thrice happy Proteus ;
Whose Ears unblessed, were to bless mine Eyes.*

60

Amphitrite, *Your fair set Speeches make us two amazed.
But tell us, Squire, what be those Promises,
And those agreed Covenants? And whereon
Did they arise 'twixt Proteus and your Prince?*

70 Esquire, *Fair Amphitrite, I will tell you all.
After the Victory at Auftrican
Had made an end of the Tartarian War,
And quite dispers'd our vanquish'd Enemies
Unto their Hoards, and huge vast Wilderness;
Our noble Prince, and his courageous Knights,
Whose untry'd Valour, in the Battle fough't,
Was rather warm'd, than fully exercis'd,
Finding no Enterprise that did deserve
Th' Employment of their brave united Force,
After Assignment of a Day and Place,
Where both himself and all his Knights should meet,
Dispers'd themselves into many sundry Quests,
To seek Adventures as they should befall.
The Prince himself, who only was attended
By me his Squire, had many strange Exploits;
Which since they shortly shall be put in Print,
Join'd with Prince Arthur's famous Chronicle,
I shall not now need to repeat at large.
Amongst the rest, when as the time approach'd,
That, as it was assign'd, we shou'd all meet,
It thus fell out: The Prince, one Sun-shine Day,
Resting himself within a goodly Tuft
Of tall streight Firr-trees that adorn'd the Shoar,
Reading a Letter, lately sent to him
From one of his brave Knights, that did import,
How he, in token of his dutious Love,
And for a Trophy of his Victories,
Had lately sent him a Commodity
Of Pygmies, taken in private Conquest,
Resting and residing: Suddainly he espy'd a
Of Porpoises a great unusual Flock,*

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Playing and springing in the climbing Waves.
Drawn with this sight near to the Shoar,
Mounting a little Cliff, he soon discern'd
A Cave, whose frame seem'd more than natural;
And viewing near with wary heedful Eyes,
At length he spy'd this Fish hard there asleep;
Whom by his Head and Haviour he suspected
To be this Proteus; as it was indeed
Our Prince freight, ready at his Fortune's Call,
With easie stealing Steps, drew near to him:
And being near, with great Agility,
Siezed suddainly upon this Demy-God
He thus surpris'd, resort'd presently
To his familiar Arts, and turning Tricks.
My Lord, like to a skilful Falconer,
Continu'd still to keep his fastned Hold.

110

Thamefis.

The Story of those oft transformed Shapes,
I long to hear from you that present were,
And an Eye-witness of that strange Conflict.

120

Esquire,

And shall fair Thamefis know then, that Proteus
Viewing the gallant Shape, and budding Youth
Of my brave Lord, the Form that first he took,
Was of a goodly Lady, passing fair;
Hoping, belike, that whilst he us'd Respect
Due to her matchless Beauty, and her Sex,
Himself being now unloos'd, might slide away:
But finding him, that knew his wily Shifts,
Embrace him straiter in that feigned shape;
Next, unto a Serpent he transform'd himself,
With fiery Eyes, and dreadful blackish Scales,
And three-fork'd hissing Tongue, that might affright
Th' undaunted Master of dread Cerberus;
Pressing with doubled Strength his scaled Crest;
Wherewith the Prince, rather enrag'd than fear'd,
Made him betake him to another Form;
Which was, a sumptuous Casket, richly wrought;
Whereout, when it open'd, many Diadems,

And

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*And Rubies of incalculable worth,
Seemed by chance to drop into the Sea.
This working nought but Scorn, and high Disdain,
He lastly shew'd him a sad Spectacle,
Which was, the North-East of his valiant Knights,
And best beloved of my Lord, the Prince,
Mangl'd and prick'd with many a grisly Wound,
Weltring their valiant Limbs in purple Goar,
Gasp'ning, and closing their faint dying Eyes
This with the Prince, now us'd to his Delusions,
Prevail'd no more, than did the rest before.*

150

*When Proteus then had chang'd his changing Weed,
And fix'd himself in his own wonted Shape,
Seeing no other Means could ought prevail,
He Ransom profer'd for his Liberty.*

*And first of all, he offer'd to aread
To him, and unto all his Knights, Fortune's Spell.
But when my Lord reply'd, that that was fit
For unresolv'd Cowards to obtain;*

*And how his Fortune's often changing Play,
Would lose the Pleasure of his chief Delight,
If the Catastrophe should be before known:
Then offer'd he huge Treasures, Ladies Loves,*

Honour and Fame, and famous Victories.

*My Lord made Answer, that he never would
Offer his Honour so great Wrong, to take,
By Gift or Magick, without Sweat or Pain,
Labour or Danger, Virtue's truest Prize,
That, which by mortal Hand might be atchiev'd;
And therefore willed him, as Demy-God,
To offer somewhat that might be above
The lowly Compass of an Humane Power.*

170

*When Proteus saw the Prince could make his Match,
He told him then, that under th' Artick Pole
Th' Adamantine Rock, the Sea's true Star
Was situate, which, by his Power Divine,
He, for his Ransom, wou'd remove, and plant
Whereas he should appoint: Assuring him,*

That

*That the wild Empire of the Ocean
(If his fore-telling Spirit fail'd him not)
Should follow that, where e'er it should be set.
But then again, he added this Condition,
Which, as he thought, would no way be perform'd;
That first the Prince should bring him to a Power,
Which in attractive Virtue should surpass
The wond'rous force of his Iron-drawing Rocks.
My Lord, that knew himself as well assur'd,
As Proteus thought his own Match surely made,
Easily yielded to his Covenant;
And promis'd further, on his Princely Word,
That he himself, and seven of his Knights,
Wou'd enter Hostages into the Rock,
Which should be brought to the appointed place,
Till this great Covenant should be perform'd,
Which now rests to be done. Now, Proteus,
Since 'tis a Question of Comparison,
Blazon you forth the Virtue of your Rock.*

Proteus,

*What needeth Words, when great Effects proclaim
Th' attractive Virtue of th' Adamantine Rocks,
Which forceth Iron, which all things else commands.
Iron, of Metals Prince by ancient Right;
Though factious Men in vain conspire to seat
Rebellious Gold in his usurped Throne.
This, sundry Metals, of such strength and use
(Disjoin'd by distance o' th' whole Hemisphere)
Continually, with trembling Aspect,
True Subject-like, eyes his dread Sovereign.
Thus hath this Load-stone, by his powerful Touch,
Made the Iron-Needle, Load-Star of the World,
A Mercury, to paint the gainest way
In watry Wilderness, and desert Sands;
In confidence whereof, th' assured Mariner
Doth not importune Jove, Sun, or Star.
By his attractive Force, was drawn to light,
From depth of Ignorance, that new found World,
Whose*

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Gesta Grayorum.

*Whose Golden Mines Iron found out and conquer'd.
These be the Virtues, and extend so far,
Which you do undertake to counterpraise.*

Esquire,

Proteus, *The Seas have taught your Speech to swell,
Where Work of Mind doth watry Castles make.
But calm a while your over-weening Vaunts;
Prepare Belief, and do not use your Eyes.*

220

*Excellent Queen, true Adamant of Hearts;
Out of that sacred Garland ever grew
Garlands of Vertues, Beauties and Perfections,
That crowns your Crown, and dims your Fortune's Beams,
Vouchsafe some Branch, some precious flower, or Leaf,
Which, though it wither in my barren Verse,
May yet suffice to over-shade and drown
The Rocks admired of this Demy-God
Proteus, stout Iron-Homager to your Rock,
In praise off Force, and Instruments of Wars,
Hath Praise ended; yet place your Praises right;
For Force to Will, and Wars to Peace do yield.
But that I'll give you This I wou'd fain know,
What can your Iron do without Arms of Men?
And Arms of Men from Hearts of Men do move:
That Hearts of Men hath it, their Motion springs.
Lo Proteus then, the attractive Rock of Hearts:
Hearts, which once truly touched with her Beams,
Inspiring pureft Zeal and Reverence
As well unto the Person, as the Power,
Do streight put off all Temper that is false,
All hollow Fear, and schooled Flattery,
Turn Fortune's Wheel, they ever keep their Point,
And stand direct upon the Loyal Line.
Your Rock claims Kindred of the Polar Star,
Because it draws the Needle to the North,
Yet even that Star gives place to Cynthia's Rays,
Whose drawing Virtues govern and direct
The Flots and Re-flots of the Ocean.*

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But

But Cynthia, praised be your watry Reign,
Your Influence in Spirits have no place.

250

This Cynthia high doth rule those heavenly Tides,
Whose sovereign Grace, as it doth wax or wain,
Affections so, and Fortunes ebb and flow :
Sometimes their Waves applauding on the Shoar,
Sometimes retiring to their narrow Depths,
The holy Syrians draw Pilgrims from all Parts,
To pass the Mountains, Seas and desert Sands.
Unto this living Saint have Princes high
Of Foreign Lands, made vowed Pilgrimage.

260

What Excellencies are there in this frame,
Of all things, which her Virtue doth not draw ?
The Quintesence of Wits, the Fire of Loves,
The Art of Fame, Metals of Courages,
And by her Virtue long may fixed be
The Wheel of Fortune, and the Carr of Time.
In the Protection of this mighty Rock,
In Britain Land, whilst Tempests beat abroad,
The Lordly and the lowly Shepherd both,
In plenteous Peace have fed their happy Flocks.
Upon the force of this inviolate Rock,
The Giant-like Attempts of Power unjust
Have suffer'd Wreck. And, Proteus, for the Seas,
Whose Empire large your praised Rock assures :
Your Gift is void, it is already here ;
As Russia, China, and Negellan's Strait
Can witness bear, well may your Presence be
Impressa apt thereof, but sure, not Cause.
Fisher divine, congratulate your self,
Your Eyes bath won more than your State bath lost ;
Yield Victory, and Liberty, and Thanks.

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Proteus.

Against the Truth, that's Lands and Seas above,
It fits no Proteus make a vain Reply .
The Shallop may not with small Ships contend,
Nor windy Bubble with a Billow strive,
Nor Earthly things compare with greatest Queen

K

That

*That bath and shall a Regal Sceptre sway.
Bless'd be that Prince that forc'd me see this Grace,
Which worldly Monarchies, and Sea-Powers adore.
Take Thanks of Gift, and Liberty of Due.*

290

When these Speeches were thus delivered, *Proteus*, with his bident striking of Adamant, which was mentioned in the Speeches, made Utterance for the Prince, and his seven Knights, who had given themselves as Hostages for the performance of the Covenants between the Prince and *Proteus*, as is declared in the Speeches. Hereat *Proteus*, *Amphitrite* and *Thameſis*, with their Attendants, the Nymphs and Tritons, went unto the Rock, and then the Prince and the seven Knights issued forth of the Rock, in a very stately Mask, very richly attired, and gallantly provided of all things meet for the performance
 300 of so great an Enterprize They come forth of the Rock in Couples, and before every Couple came two Pigmies with Torches. At their first coming on the Stage, they danced a new devised Measure, &c. After which, they took unto them Ladies; and with them they danced their Galliards, Courants, &c. And they danced another new Measure; after the end whereof, the Pigmies brought eight Escutcheons, with the Maskers Devices thereupon, and delivered them to the Esquire, who offered them to Her Majesty; which being done, they took their Order again, and with a new Strain, went all into the Rock; at which time there was sung another new Hymn within the
 310 Rock.

The second Hymn, which was sung at the Departure of the Maskers into the Rock.

*Shadows before the ſhining Sun do vaniſh:
Th' Iron-forcing Adamant doth resign
His Virtues, where the Diamond doth ſhine.
Pure Holneſſ doth all Inchantments blemiſh;
And Councillors of falſe Principality
Do fade in preſence of true Maſteſty.*

*Shepherds sometimes in Lions Skins were cloath'd;
But when the Royal Lion doth appear,
What wonder if the silly Swains, for fear,
Their Bravery, and Princely Pall have loath'd?
The Lion's Skin, that grac'd our Vanity,
Falls down in presence of Her Majesty*

The Impresses which the Maskers used upon their
Escutcheons, for their Devices.

H.Helmes, Prince,	{ In the Bark of a Cedar-tree, the Character E engraven.	} Crescetis.
W. Cooke.	{ In a plain Shield, as it were Abrafa tabula	} Quid ipsa velis.
Jarvis Tevery.	{ A Tortois, with his Head out of the Shell	} Obnoxia.
Joh. Lambert.	{ A Torch by the Sun	{ Quis furor
Molineux.	{ A River with many Turnings, running into the Sea.	} Semper ad mare.
Grimes.	{ A Flag streaming in the Wind.	{ Famamque fove- mus inanem.
Paylor.	{ A Sail and an Oar together.	{ Fors & virtus mis- centur in unum.
Campnies.	{ A Flag of Fire wavering upwards.	Tremet & ardet.

For the present Her Majesty graced every one; particularly, she thanked His Highness for the good performance of all that was done; and wished that their Sports had continued longer, for the Pleasure she took therein: Which may well appear, by her Answer to the Courtiers who danced a Measure immediately after the Mask was ended; saying, *What! Shall we have Bread and Cheese after a Banquet?* Her Majesty willed the Lord Chamberlain, that the Gentlemen ³⁰ should be invited on the next Day, and that he should present them unto her: Which was done, and Her Majesty gave them her Hand to kiss, with most gracious Words of Commendations to them; particularly,

ticularly, and in general, of *Grays-Inn*, as an House that she was much beholden unto, for that it did always study for some Sports to present unto her.

The same Night there was fighting at Barriers; the Earl of *Essex* and others Challengers, and the Earl of *Cumberland* and his Company Defendants: Into which number, our Prince was taken, and behaved himself so valiantly and skilfully therein, that he had the Prize adjudged due unto him, which it pleased Her Majesty to deliver him with her own Hands; telling him, that it was not her Gift; for if it had, it should have been better; but she gave it him, as that Prize which was due to his Desert, and good Behaviour in those Exercises; and that hereafter he should be remembred with a better Reward from her self. The Prize was, a Jewel, set with seventeen Diamonds, and four Rubies; in value, accounted worth an hundred Marks

Thus on *Shrove-Tuesday*, at the Court, were our Sports and Revels ended: So that our *Christmas* would not leave us, till such time as *Lent* was ready to entertain us, which hath always been accounted a time most apt, and wholly dedicated to Repentance. But now our Principality is determined; which, although it shined very bright in ours, and others Darknes; yet, at the Royal Presence of Her Majesty, it appeared as an obscured Shadow: In this, not unlike unto the Morning-star, which looketh very chearfully in the World, so long as the Sun looketh not on it: Or, as the great Rivers, that triumph in the Multitude of their Waters, until they come unto the Sea. *Sic vinci, sic mori pulchrum.*

F L A N X S



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